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35 Lost in Plane Crash; Axis Signs Economic Pact; Mrs. Coolidge Corps Head?

The World's Day—January 21, 1943

Washington: F. B. I. Men Lost in Plane Crash

A transport plane crashed Jan. 15 near the coast of Dutch Guiana in South America, killing its 26 passengers and 9 crew members, according to the Air Transport Command. Among those lost were the well-known author, Maj. Eric M. Knight; William Hodson, attached to the State Department; P. E. Foxworth, New York F. B. I. chief; and H. D. Haberfeld, also of the F. B. I. [Page 8.]

Chairman Donald M. Nelson, of the War Production Board indicated the Government was near the end of trimming down the civilian economy, declared that little surplus remained which, if taken away would make any substantial contribution to war production.

The Petroleum Administration prohibited all credit buying of gasoline and other petroleum products by private motor cars, effective Feb. 1. An order effective Jan. 1 had limited use of credit cards to a single retail outlet.

Food production goals for 1943-44 are in "grave danger" of not being met, charges the Senate Defense Investigating Committee in an indictment of the Office of Civilian Supply for having "gambled dangerously and unwisely with our nation's food supply."

Time beyond three minutes on long-distance telephone calls will cost only one fourth of the charge for the first three minutes, instead of one third as formerly, announces the Federal Communications Commission. A saving to the public of $34,700,000 a year is estimated. [Financial Page.]

Indorsement of Edward J. Flynn as admirably fitted to be Minister to Australia was given by Josephus Daniels as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee awaited appearance of six New York witnesses tomorrow in its inquiry into Mr. Flynn's qualifications.

In Europe: Axis Signs New Co-operation Pact

Germany, Japan and Italy have signed a new economic co-operation pact to utilize their resources for "totalitarian warfare against common enemies," and also as a basis for collaboration "after a victorious termination of the war." [Page 7.]

All Italian women from 14 to 60 and all men from 14 to 70 are to be mobilized for labor service, under a new decree.

A new Nazi code now in preparation will require parents to educate their children in accordance with the Nazi spirit and judges to make decisions "according to their free convictions in agreement with the National Socialist Weltanschauung (world outlook)." [Page 7.]

The secret resistance movement in Austria against Germany is becoming intensified, and 13 Austrians have been sentenced to capital punishment for high treason by a National Socialist court, bringing total executions since last September to 72.

Deportation to Germany of 30,000 from the Duchy of Luxemburg, with 10,000 thrown into concentration camps during the past four months, is reported as the aftermath of the general strike in defiance of Nazi domination.

The first landing of United States troops in Northern Ireland will be commemorated at Belfast on Jan. 26 with the unveiling of a memorial stone by the Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Northern Ireland.

Trouble in Slovakia is indicated by German Radio report that "the Slovak police are carrying out a systematic cleaning up of the Slovak capital. Disorderly elements and other suspects are being rounded up and put in work camps or asylums."

New England: Lane Confers With Mrs. Coolidge

Maj. John J. Lane, Director and Co-ordinator, expects to confer some time today with Mrs. Grace Coolidge in Northampton, Mass., regarding the possibility of her appointment as successor to Natalie Hays Hammond as commandant of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps. A spokesman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety stated that Major Lane is now on his way to Northampton to confer with the widow of President Coolidge.

A plan to have every Massachusetts person wear an identification tag —a result of the problem of identifying many of the Cocoanut Grove night club fire victims—was started today by Dr. Nathaniel W. Faxon, Director of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers has information that 1,900 additional tank cars are available for East Coast service. Is trying to obtain as many of them as possible for severest-hit New England. [Page 2.]

Grand rally at Boston Garden tonight will climax "Red Feather Day" in Greater Boston United War Fund's campaign to raise $7,300,000. Stars of stage, screen, and radio will appear with South Pacific war heroes and prominent speakers, signalizing opening of drive. [Page 2.]

Undersecretary of War Patterson in Washington said that Henry Parkman, Jr., State Director of the OPA in Massachusetts and candidate for the Senate in 1940, who was commissioned a lieutenant colonel recently, has been assigned to duty in the purchases division of headquarters, services of supply.

National: Wildcat Coal Strike Appears Ended

The wildcat strike in Pennsylvania anthracite mines appeared ended when strikers returned to their jobs in all major collieries a few hours before a back-to-work deadline set by President Roosevelt.

Nearly 600 automobile owners in Eastern New York have been summoned before ration boards to explain alleged violations of the "no pleasure driving" ban, the OPA announced.

Workmen lowered to the bed of the Mississippi River the final link in the first section of the world's largest oil pipeline, completing the 24-inch line from Longview, Texas, to Norris City, Ill., which was authorized in June with work starting the first week in August.

Americas: United Nations Congratulate Chile

Chile completed its diplomatic break with the Axis, and received widespread congratulations from members of the United Nations. More intensive measures against Axis espionage are being initiated.

In Mexico, President Avila Camacho announced that an effort to balance the wartime budget will be made through higher taxes on income, alcoholic drinks, petroleum production and gasoline. By decreeing these rises under powers granted by Congress, he hopes to raise $8,000,000 toward the record budget of $141,400,000.

Sinkings: Five Axis Subs Sunk in South Atlantic

Five Axis submarines have been sunk in the South Atlantic in the last month, Rear Admiral H. Ingram, U. S. Naval Force Commander in that region, told a press conference.

U-boat sinkings of United Nations shipping so far this month have exceeded the corresponding period in December, Elmer Davis, Director of War Information disclosed. [Page 1.]

Canada: Miners in Army to Work Coal Fields

Coal miners serving in the Canadian Army within the Dominion will be given three-month leaves of absence to work in the coal fields to help relieve the fuel shortage.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

COLD COLDER SNOW WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 6:13 p. m.; ends Friday at 7:38 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 6:14 p. m.; ends Saturday at 7:27 a. m.

Sale of Cows In N. E. Spells Milk Shortage

Co-operative Dairies head points at the rate cattle are being sold for beef as disturbing element.

At the rate New England farmers are selling their dairy cows into a demanding and profitable meat market this winter, the six states will face a distinct milk shortage not later than the middle of next summer, warned Howard B. Selby, Manager of United Farmers Co-operative Creameries, today.

Thumbing over the records for 1942 only now completed in his own organization of many hundreds of farmers, Mr. Selby found that 8 per cent of his farmers had sold their cows into beef markets and either gone into the military forces or into defense plants where they can get more money.

The loss of farmers to his organization aggregated 150 at an average of 15 cows per farmer or a total loss of more than 2,000 productive cows. His figures substantiated to some extent the reports from various New England cities of farmers taking their cows to slaughterhouses for transportation to store counters for beef sales within 24 hours.

Serious Shortage

Figuring 2,000 cows lost to a single dairy setup in New England, he said, it is simple mathematics that over the whole dairy field the buildup of milk shortages is developing into a serious factor in the food picture. Although the government has said something about pegging farm labor, the labor shortage has grown acute, Mr. Selby complained, in the dairy industry.

He said there would be a milk shortage at this moment if last summer had not been one of the best for the growth of feed in New England's history. With so much feed on hand, labor will not be as necessary this Spring for building up these reserves, he added.

Looking to Future

People who talk in terms of "plenty of milk" Mr. Selby pointed out, are speaking "of the present and ignoring the not too distant future."

Reports from the Fall River market today where OPA investigators converged revealed that 175 cows purchased from nearby farmers last week had been taken to a slaughterhouse and sold over the counters as beef within 24 hours, causing the Retail Trade Board to issue a warning against poor quality meats.

British Pincers Closing on Tripoli; Allies Admit Subs Imperil War Effort; Tunisian Front: 'Give Us More Guns'

Allies in war-torn desert await supplies while politics occupies time in Algeria.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, French North Africa, Jan. 21. Passed by Censor—There is a tremendous gap between the Tunisian Front, which I have just visited, and politically laden Algeria, to which I have just returned.

Here the implications of the installation of Marcel Peyrouton as Governor General of Algeria has evoked a storm of rumor.

But up on the line, the topic is always:

"How are supplies and reinforcements coming along?"

How vital this front line question is, can be seen from the fact that the French North African Army is dependent for modern equipment upon United Nations resources. Not only is the expanding French Army dependent upon the Allies for new material munitions, but it is even wearing uniforms tailored here from British cloth.

Unsoiled Uniforms

Here in Algiers war can be conducted without dirtying one's uniform or losing the shine on one's Sam Browne belt. The setting is that of an international city, complete with colorful hotels and restaurants. French officers in particular add a picturesque touch with brightly colored kepis on their heads, rows of medal ribbons, well-cut riding breeches and glittering spurs.

But less than three hours away by plane I was in a very different scene. For up along the northern front men are living in the rough —many of them in no more than holes in the ground.

They are waiting.

They are waiting grimly for more guns and more ammunition.

They are waiting for more planes . . . more planes.

And they are waiting for reenforcements.

But I have seen the trucks thudding along rainswept, serpentining, precipitous mountain roads to sectors of the front adjacent to Medjez

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Associated Press

Fountainhead of Discord

Marcel Peyrouton, whose appointment as Governor General of Algeria has resulted in a flood of confusion and an aura of suspicion. M. Peyrouton is a former Vichy Minister of the Interior and was French Governor General of Tunisia from 1933 to 1936. More recently, he has been French Ambassador to Argentina. He arrived in North Africa from Buenos Aires only a few days ago.

Mounting toll of Nazis' undersea campaign is revealed by British and U. S. officials.

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Lord Davies served notice today that he would ask the British Government in the House of Lords to suggest to the United States formation of a joint committee of Americans and Britons to devote full time to the solution of the German submarine problem.

Recently Lord Cranborne, Leader in the House of Lords, warned that "the scale of U-boat attacks is increasing and it is probable that the peak has not yet been reached."

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 High United States and British Government officials admitted unreservedly today the truth of The Christian Science Monitor's recent disclosures of the extent to which the mounting success of the German submarine campaign is imperiling the whole United Nations war effort.

The gravity of the problem is no longer being minimized, it is being publicly proclaimed. The facts which would fully reveal its gravity are still being withheld.

But from Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information; from Admiral Sir Percy Noble, head of the British Admiralty delegation to the United States and for two years commander of the British antisubmarine offensive, and from Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, this information is at last on the record—at first soft-pedaled, but now disclosed because the Government is concerned that the country is unaware of the seriousness of the shipping losses:

Endanger Offensives

1. The sinkings of United Nations merchant vessels are continuing at such a rate as to endanger every offensive in which the Allies are engaged and, if unchecked, can endanger winning the war itself. Having already declared that the maintenance of United Nations sea power is essential to victory, Admiral Noble grimly and candidly told correspondents at a special press conference yesterday afternoon that "unless we can beat the U-boats, we are in danger of losing our sea power."

2. The toll of United Nations shipping is going up. The sinkings are not getting better; they are getting worse. On Dec. 30, a Washington dispatch to this newspaper reported with appropriate authority that the United Nations were on the average losing 1,000,000 deadweight tons of merchantmen a month. Later at a press conference Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox unpersuasively "discounted" the story—at least, unpersuasively to those who knew the facts.

Today Elmer Davis released the information officially that German U-boats have so far in January sunk more Allied ships than during the same number of days a month ago. One could wish for a fuller statement of the facts, but sufficient information is now coming out from various sources to make it evident that the Monitor was not misinformed.

3. Admiral Noble declares frankly that the most decisive phase of the war today is the battle of the sea lanes and he affirms that there is only one way of winning it: "Beat the U-boats." It is not, he contends, sufficient by itself to build more ships than the submarines sink. "You can't replace crews like you can ships. Not only have we a very great deal of leeway to make up, but valuable cargoes go to the bottom with every ship sunk. The answer is to sink the submarine by escorts, more escorts, and yet more escorts, working in the closest co-operation

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Allies only 35 miles from last stronghold of Italy in Africa—Axis gains in Tunisia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The last flicker of Signor Mussolini's great African empire was about to be snuffed out as the British Eighth Army pushed forward to within 35 miles of the great center of Tripoli.

The capture of Homs, on the coast, and Tarhuna, an inland town 40 miles from Tripoli, already has been accomplished. Marshal Rommel's army was reported to be streaming along the 100 miles from Tripoli to the Tunisian border to join Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's Axis force in Tunisia. Fifty miles of this road, between Tripoli and Zuara, was said to be littered with derelict trucks and equipment after unceasing bombings by Allied airmen, pushing forward to advance bases as fast as the land forces pushed ahead.

In Tunisia, the situation was becoming increasingly uncertain. The Germans, originally held near Pont du Fahs, 40 miles southwest of Tunis, have broken out. Their vanguards were reported only two miles from Robaa, 27 miles from Pont du Fahs. Their armored forces were pushing rapidly down parallel valleys, presumably to open up a safe road by which Marshal Rommel may come up and join them. Thus General Eisenhower's plan of holding the Germans around Tunis and Bizerte appears to have been foiled. The line is once more fluid. The situation may become serious unless prompt action is taken to meet it.

Meanwhile, the Russian advance continued, with one force, headed for Kharkov, sweeping forward 17 miles, although still 115 miles from the "Pittsburgh of the Ukraine." This force, which took the city of Byelokurakina, forms the lower jaw of a pincer movement directed at Kharkov, the northern side of which is within 79 miles of the steel city.

In the south, the capture of Nevinnomyskaya means that the Russians coming up from the Caucasus, some 200 miles south of Rostov, are within 50 miles of Armavir, the great railroad junction leading to the Maikop oil fields and the refineries of Krasnodar.

The most serious threat, from the German point of view, comes apparently from the direction of Salsk. This center, 100 miles southeast of Rostov, has been the base from which the Germans have flown supplies to the isolated divisions trapped in Stalingrad. The Russians are only 15 miles from it, and the Germans are opposing them with the "Germania" Elite Guards.

Once the Russians reach Salsk, they will control one strategic railroad to Rostov and another to Tikhoretsk, leaving only one line—from Rostov to Tikhoretsk—for the Germans to supply all their forces in the south.

In the south, therefore, the Russians are gradually strangling Rostov, while in the center they are beginning to regain the big industrial centers of the Ukraine.

Brown in New 'Price' Job Sees Small Monthly Rises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Even with "firmness and toughness in control of prices and income" advised by outgoing Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Prentiss M. Brown, his successor, recognizes that a slow, ordered price rise of about ½ per cent a month is inevitable.

Taking over his new job yesterday, Mr. Brown made the same observation he did when he successfully piloted the price control amendments through Congress—that Government cannot keep prices at a flat level, but it can curb and regulate their rise.

Pointing to the relative effectiveness of governmental price control in this war, he reported that over-all prices have gone up about 21 per cent since the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1939, whereas in the last war they skyrocketed 110 per cent.

Mr. Brown took over office with advice from Mr. Henderson to be even more tough in trying to curb inflation. In his final report to Congress before leaving on a three-month trip to Latin America, Mr. Henderson bluntly said his administration had erred "in the direction of laxity rather than in the direction of rigor" in attempting to control prices.

How the Two Men Differ

The difference between the two men is not in their views as to the necessity for strict price control, but in their personalities. Where Mr. Henderson uses a "big stick," Mr. Brown tries reasoning with people.

Labor shortages leading to wage competition and differences between farm and city wages, Mr. Brown said, are the main reasons why complete price control is impossible.

At the present time the major price rises are in uncontrolled foods, which make up about 10 per cent of the household budget. These are chiefly fresh vegetables, which are being relied upon by housewives more and more heavily as meat and canned goods grow scarce. Latest Government price figures show that prices of uncontrolled food rose 7 per cent in one month, while the average for controlled foods was only ½ per cent.

Trouble ahead on the food supply front was forecast today by the Truman Committee of the Senate which warned on the basis of a Committee investigation that 1943 and 1944 food production goals may not be reached unless more agricultural machinery is alloted to farmers.

The Committee charged that the Office of Civilian Supply, in recommending that only 23 per cent of the normal supply of farm machinery be made in 1943, had "gambled dangerously and unwisely with our nation's food supply." The Department of Agriculture had recommended that production of farm equipment be maintained at 38 per cent.

Although farmers are being called upon this year to exceed last year's record crop by 4 per cent, the farm machinery program "has been made the red-headed stepchild of the war production effort—despite the fact that food as a weapon is equal in importance to guns, tanks and planes," the Committee declared.

He Favors Subsidies

The Senators recommended that farm machinery now scheduled for manufacture by next Oct. 31 be completed by June 30 instead, thus, in effect, increasing production by 33⅓ per cent.

To piece out next year's food supply, Food Administrator Claude R. Wickard today launched a national "Victory Garden" drive. Reversing last year's policy, which advised city people not to waste valuable seeds and fertilizers, farmers and city folks are now being urged to plan to grow and can as much as possible for home consumption this year.

Mr. Brown refused to discuss matters of price control policy at his press conference, saying he preferred not to talk until he has had time to study the many complicated regulations OPA has issued. He did say, however, that he favors the appropriation of subsidies to keep prices down where one industry is bearing more than its share of price-ceiling pressure. Mr. Henderson also believed in subsidies, but was never able to get Congress to make the necessary appropriations. Subsidies are used to a wide extent in Canada in connection with price control.

Pressure Grows Against Appointment of Peyrouton

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Jan. 21 (AP)—Marcel Peyrouton, new Governor General of Algeria, met American and British reporters in his first press conference yesterday, and the reporters left with about as much knowledge of the aims and beliefs of Gen. Henri Giraud's first political appointee as before the meeting began.

M. Peyrouton dismissed all questions with the reply that he could not answer as he had "just assumed office."

M. Peyrouton expressed hope that "all Frenchmen will be united" in a more than cautious answer to a question about negotiations between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and General Giraud for unity, and fended off a question about repeated anti-Jewish decrees, saying the latter was a question for the High Commissioner [General Giraud], since his only duty was to administer the decrees.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—It was considered obvious in informed quarters here today that the State Department's political policy toward French Africa will have to give way before the pressure which has closed in from all sides following the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton to the Governor Generalship of Algeria.

It is widely recognized that the controvery over American policy in Africa has reached a critical point. It has come to involve the question of answering a charge that the State Department's actions are motivated by something less than devotion to democratic and liberal principles.

What that step is to be remains uncertain. The State Department is standing loyally and doggedly behind Robert Murphy, the President's personal representative in Algiers, who has become the target of intensive criticism in the British

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Roosevelt Hails Resumption Of Work by Mine Strikers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The White House said today that President Roosevelt, learning of the general resumption of work in the anthracite mines, was gratified at the response to his appeal to the miners to end their strike "and is confident that the comparatively few who have not returned to work will join their associates in the mines."

The following statement was issued by White House Secretary Stephen Early:

"The President, knowing the coal miners as he does, felt confident when he issued his appeal on Tuesday that they would respond to the appeal and abide by the national no-strike policy for the duration of the war. He is glad to learn that of the 15,000 miners who were on strike at one time, all but about 2,000 have returned and some of those are making plans to return. The President is gratified at the response to his appeal and is confident that the comparatively few who have not returned to work will join their associates in the mines."

Only three United Mine Workers locals still were out at noon. One—the Exeter of the Payne Coal Company, with 1,000 members—voted at a stormy session this morning to continue the walkout unless the President's ultimatum is delivered to them by a personal representative. They contended the order as presented to them did not bear Mr. Roosevelt's sig-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Perhaps You'll Back Your Helicopter Of Plastics Out for Spin After War

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21 (AP)—Can you imagine backing your plastic helicopter out of the garage some Sunday morning, taking your family for a spin above the countryside, and then, on your way home, stopping at a "roadside" stand to eat hot dogs?

It sounds like a dream, especially now, when the family jalopy stays in the garage most of the time.

However, William Z. Safka, design engineer on plastics of the Glenn L. Martin aircraft company and instructor at the Plastics Industries' Technical Institute, predicts that "someday a plastic helicopter will be in every garage."

After the war, of course.

Here's his idea of the "family plane" of the postwar era:

This "airmobile" will be constructed largely of plastic materials one fifth as heavy as the materials used in present-day passenger planes, but will have a tensile strength greater than steel.

You will be able to order your helicopter in any color and shade your wife selects, and it will be fade-, rust- and dent-proof.

It will cost about $1,200 and fly for six miles on a gallon of gasoline.

It will be more maneuverable than present-day automobiles.

North Africa:

British Occupy Homs and Tarhuna

British troops occupied the villages of Homs and Tarhuna Wednesday and pursued General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating forces farther westward toward Tripoli, a British communique announced.

Homs is 58 miles east of Tripoli on the coastal highway and Tarhuna, further inland, is 40 miles from Tripoli.

The British announced they had penetrated to the Homs-Tarhuna

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

East Gets 1,900 More Oil Tank Cars

Availability of 1,900 additional tank cars for transporting fuel oil to the East Coast was disclosed to Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts today, and she declared she was endeavoring to have as many as possible routed into New England.

She revealed also that the War Production Board has approved assignment of 892 trucks to replace tank cars in short-haul oil districts like Chicago, for instance, thus releasing tank cars for the long Eastern hauls. This development will be completed probably by Feb. 1, she said.

Mrs. Rogers planned to confer today with WPB officials on construction of 5,000 new tank cars.

Reclamation of an estimated 50,000,000 tons of "otherwise useless" anthracite in Pennsylvania, by changing it into powdered coal and mixing it with oil for industrial heating, was approved by Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes today. In a letter to Representative Fred A. Hartley Jr. (R) of New Jersey, who originally brought the plan to the Administrator's attention, Mr. Ickes said, "The potentialities of the mixed fuel are apparent when it is realized that it means a saving in fuel oil consumption of at least 30 per cent, and this without loss of efficiency."

Long Used in England

The mixed fuel, Mr. Hartley revealed, is adaptable to heavy war industries, this type having been in use in England for years, that it is cheaper than conversion of an industrial heating plant to coal, though slightly more expensive than the use of fuel oil alone. The composite is not suitable for some heating, but its use in industry, Mr. Hartley said, would conserve sufficient petroleum to ease the home heating oil shortage.

Mr. Ickes said he was taking up with WPB the question of priorities on materials to fabricate pulverizing equipment in sufficient quantities to meet possible demands.

A special House committee investigating the fuel oil crisis last year, urged development of the pulverizing process, it was learned. The same burners can be used with the composite fuel as with oil, Mr Ickes declared, and the changeover requires no critical materials and no shut-down of plant. Principal problems are the sizable investment involved and the quantities of critical materials required in pulverizing and mixing. Mr Ickes said, however, that one large consumer in Maine was already making a complete installation and would probably start heating its plant with the mixed fuel by March 1.

Conversion Is Still Advised

As Pennsylvania miners went back to work today, Federal agencies renewed their appeals to householders to convert heating plants to coal, and where that is not possible, to conserve every bit of heat possible.

Low temperatures in New England prompted the heads of four war agencies to issue a joint statement. G. F. Torborg, regional representative of the Petroleum Administration for War; Oscar F. Ostby, Assistant Deputy Solid Fuels Co-ordinator for New England; Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional WPB Director, and Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Price Administrator, joined in declaring that "at this moment the fuel oil supplies in New England are precariously low. The winter is only half gone," they pointed out, "and the worst is yet to come. Transportation facilities are being taxed to the limit. There is little or no hope of large stocks moving quickly into this region. There should be no relaxation of efforts to convert to coal."

Initial trainloads of kerosene in drums, received here yesterday, were smaller than had been expected, oil men revealed, but a second shipment, due tomorrow, is understood to be much larger. Nevertheless, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator, termed the shipments but "a drop in the bucket."

IS Your NAME IN THE RECORD?

United War Fund

Contributors

[illegible] Jr.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Make YOUR contribution to the 1943 campaign of the Greater Boston United War Fund

TODAY!

"RED FEATHER DAY"

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

Tremont at Temple Place, Boston

Leaders Open War Fund Drive

By a Staff Photographer

Bruce Barton **Clinton Golden** **Cyrus Ching**

Under the auspices of the Industrial Relations Council, high union officials and business and industrial leaders met at the Hotel Statler last night to plan solid backing for the 1943 Greater Boston United War Fund. Among the speakers were those shown above. Mr. Barton is a leading advertising executive and former New York Congressman. Mr. Golden is Assistant to the President of the United States Steel Workers of America, and member of the Manpower Commission. Mr. Ching is Vice-President of the United States Rubber Company, and member of the National War Labor Board.

War Heroes Here for Fund Drive Opening

South Pacific war heroes, arriving in Boston this morning for the grand opening of the 1943 Greater Boston United War Fund campaign to raise $7,800,000, found the City and its 49 communities gaily bedecked in bright red feathers, signalizing the opening of the drive.

Lieut. Col. C. L. Carmichael of the 19th Bombardment Squad, who has been on active service in the South Pacific, and Lieut. Charles L. McClure, navigator for "Jimmy" Doolittle during the spectacular bombing of Tokio, will both make personal appearances at the big rally at the Boston Garden tonight.

Downtown stores were ablaze with color, many devoting the entire space in all their show windows to colorful displays depicting various phases of the War Fund campaign. Both the Buddies and Bay State Clubs on the Boston Common held Open House this afternoon, and hundreds took advantage of the opportunity to inspect these servicemen's centers.

Canvass Launched

Meantime, an army of 40,000 volunteer workers launched a house-to-house solicitation as others visited the business, financial, and industrial sections of the City, seeking subscriptions to reach the fund goal before the deadline of Feb. 10.

Robert Young, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star, scheduled as master of ceremonies at the rally tonight, failed to make early connections in Chicago, but left there at 12:20 last night, and, providing the train is on time, will arrive in Boston at 9:15 tonight, accompanied by his wife, Laraine Day, with her husband, Ray Hendricks, and Lester Peterson, from Culver City, also will be delayed en route, although they were among the first to board a train for Boston for this worthy cause without having made reservations of any kind. They left Chicago with the Youngs.

Most of the caravan of Hollywood film stars arrived in Boston day before yesterday, and will be on hand at the Garden tonight along with radio and stage celebrities. The big show will open at 7 o'clock, and speakers will include: Raymond Massey, now a Major in the Royal Canadian Artillery; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; Charles Francis Adams, President of the Greater Boston Community Fund; and Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman of the United War Fund.

Meetings Held

Spurring today's opening of the campaign, preliminary meetings yesterday were attended by hundreds of volunteer workers. Some 600 representatives of Management and Labor met at the Hotel Statler last night as a gesture of solidarity behind the drive. And at Cambridge, the Community Federation held its fifth annual dinner at the Hotel Continental, signaling the opening of the campaign across the Charles.

Friendship between Labor and Management, united now for the winning of the war, was praised by several speakers at the Statler, including Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Bruce Barton, former New York Congressman; Harold B. Butler, British Information Chief in America and former head of the International Labor Office in Geneva; Clinton Golden, member of the War Manpower Commission, and Assistant President of the U. S. Steel Workers of America; Cyrus Ching, member of the National War Labor Board, and Vice-President of the U. S. Rubber Co.; Charles C. Cabot, Fund Chairman; and Frederick W. Bliss, Industrial Relations Council executive, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, presided.

Warning that the Fund will go over the top only if Greater Boston citizens care as deeply about the country's present and future as do our soldiers on the world's battlefront, Mr. Barton declared that "if all of us do all we can now for the cause of victory, we will win the war and the peace which follows."

Individual contributions of $500 or over acknowledged at Fund headquarters today included the following:

$12,000—Anonymous.
$2,200—Mrs. Gardiner M. Lane.
$2,000—Anonymous (11), Dr. and Mrs. Robert H. Morris.
$1,400—Mrs. William H. Ames, Miss Emily W. McKibbin.
$1,200—Courtney Guild.
$1,000—Anonymous (27), Harold S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Emor H. Harding, Dr. and Mrs. Philip Phillips, Mrs. J. Ogden Wells.
$800—Mrs. George A. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Sears.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Hall Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis Stackpole.
$650—Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Clark.
$640—Mrs. Elmer H. Bright.
$600—Miss Margaret Cummins, Miss Eleanor Sohier.
$560—S. Warren Sturgis.
$500—Miss Elizabeth O. Adams, Mrs. Stedman Buttrick, Sr., Joseph P. Draper, Miss Sarah L. Guild, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Mumford, Sr.

Boston Police Data Scanned

Records obtained from the Boston Police Department on its anti-gambling activities during the past six years were being scanned today by Attorney General Bushnell's office in the attempt to find further evidence that would assist State investigators in cleaning up Boston's lottery racket.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Frank G. Volpe, who made two trips to Police headquarters to get the records, said that for the present time his office had "sufficient material."

Whether lottery money financed any political campaigns was being investigated today by State probers who said that reports had come to them that a number of gamblers supported more than one candidate in a given political contest. One spokesman said that in some Massachusetts communities racketeers actively campaigned for candidates and contributed large sums of money to their campaigns.

According to one State official the Attorney General's raid on Jan. 12 was "disappointing" in that only one of a number of gambling leaders was caught. The others, he said, were tipped off and left the State, carrying with them all of their records. Only Dr. Harry Sagansky, former dentist, was arrested and he is now held in $45,000 bail charged with conducting a $90,000,000 gambling syndicate in Boston and with attempts to bribe aldermen of the City of Malden, the latter charge being made by Dist. Atty. Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County.

Winning the War Top Consideration Lodge Declares

Urging Americans not to be lulled into the belief the war would soon be over because of public discussions about peace Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., said last night that "it is the duty of Congress and of every citizen to put the winning of the war at the head of every other consideration."

The Republican Senator spoke at the 50th anniversary of the New England Iron and Hardware Association.

"No plans, no matter how attractive they may be, should divert us from the grim business at hand. Let the proper agencies of Government be thinking about peace but let no discussion of the peace lull us into thinking that the war will soon be over and we can relax our effort."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The Smartest Feather in Your Hat Today

Is the Red Feather that Shows You Have Contributed to the Greater Boston UNITED WAR FUND

Ethel Atkins

MILLINERY

344 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and vicinity: Temperature tonight will be slightly lower than last night; moderate to fresh winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Continued cold and rather windy tonight with temperature somewhat lower than last night.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued cold and rather windy tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:38 p. m.: height 8.5 feet.
Friday, 12:47 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

The next lecture in the series, "Interpretation of World Events," on "The North African Campaign and Latin America," will be given by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery in the ball room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 10:45 a. m.

A talk on "Technique in Painting" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open to the public.

Ely Culbertson's "World Federation Plan" will be the topic for study and discussion at the Boston Headquarters of Free Market Institute, 90 Beacon Street, at 8 p. m. S. Warren Sturgis will preside. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Co-operative Postwar Plan Urged by British Minister

The problem of readjusting wartime industry to peace conditions can best be worked out by co-operation among the nations, Harold B. Butler, British Minister in charge of British information in the United States, pointed out here today.

"Can our greatly expanded wartime industries be kept going in peace?" he queried in the course of an interview. "This is a question which everybody connected with industry must be asking himself, whether he is concerned with management or labor.

"We all want to see a better world in which prosperity is spread over all nations, without which social standards cannot be improved. Can this be done by each nation thinking for itself, or must it not be done by the nations thinking to some extent together?"

Mr. Butler is one of the world's leading economists. He was associated for 18 years with the International Labor Office at Geneva, the last six as its Director, when he was succeeded by John G. Winant, now American Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Butler resigned from the International Labor Office to go to Oxford University as head of Nuffield College, a new foundation for research in politics and economics.

Vast Problem

"Every country engaged in the war is going to have a vast problem in turning its industries back from war to peace production, coupled with the great human problem of fitting the fighting men back into peacetime jobs," continued Mr. Butler.

"In Britain a good deal of preliminary work has already been done by Nuffield College, of which I am Warden, in carrying on a social reconstruction survey of Britain and British industries, with a view to finding out exactly what changes have been brought about by the war in our social and industrial structure.

"Obviously some industries have been greatly expanded and others greatly contracted. How is all the new plant which war requirements have created to be utilized in peacetime? Can the enormous production of some materials which are needed in war be maintained in peace? Is it possible to find a sufficient peacetime demand for them which will create the markets necessary for their full activity?

"These are some of the questions which have to be solved, and many of them cannot be solved without reference to the world situation. That is the kind of thing that is meant by postwar planning, and the time to begin thinking about it is now."

Noting that Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, had told the House of Commons yesterday that the British Government intends to prepare a common program of postwar economic co-operation in consultation with the United States, Soviet Russia and the other United Nations, Mr. Butler commented:

General View

"Mr. Eden was certainly expressing the general view in England when he said they were anxious to get on in planning the postwar arrangements.

"It is very evident that the whole situation and particularly the situation in Europe will bristle with difficulties and problems of every kind which can only be settled by some kind of international arrangement.

"If no arrangement is worked out in advance and the whole thing left to chance, conditions are likely to be fairly chaotic. That is why it is now generally recognized among the United Nations that in Mr. Eden's words a common program of economic co-operation is necessary.

"It is also good to know that good progress is already being made in its preparation. We all got into the war more or less unprepared and there seems a reasonable chance that we shall have some plans ready when peace comes.

"I don't agree with the people who throw up their hands in despair and say no postwar planning can be done because we don't know all the conditions which will operate when the time comes. Of course we can't know all the conditions in advance, but if we wait until we know them all, it will be too late to do anything at all. We shall be driven to hasty improvisations which are sure to be a very poor substitute for forethought and careful discussion.

"There are a certain number of alternative possibilities for each of which a plan can be worked out."

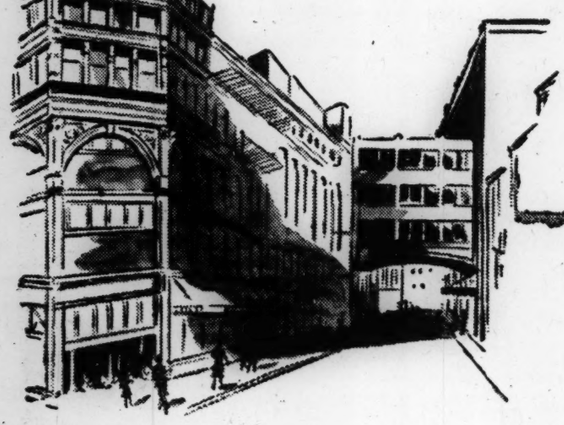
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

"It is not our fortunes that are sacred, but our Honor—"

Charles Francis Adams, 1942

This year, the Greater Boston United War Fund needs $7,800,000—a greater goal in a greater cause than ever before. The cause? To back up our fighting men through the USO, War Prisoners' Aid, War Appeals Emergency Fund . . . to safeguard the Home Front through 235 local social and health agencies . . . to strengthen our Allies through the United Nations Relief. The goal? In such a cause . . . in such a challenge to every one of us—our Honor, indeed, is sacred . . . our course, clear!

GIVE GENEROUSLY!



"GIVE ENOUGH - - - SOON ENOUGH"

UPTOWN MERCHANTS
urge your support
of the Greater Boston
UNITED WAR FUND

LET'S STAND UNITED
Support
THE GREATER BOSTON WAR FUND
Charles & David
Men's Wear
BOSTON

Your Opportunity to Serve with Dollars
GREATER BOSTON UNITED WAR FUND
RHODES BROS. CO.
Fine Groceries and Provisions
170 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

REMEMBER—
The Greater Boston United War Fund
CHEERFUL GIVING HELPS THE GIVER
burbank
shop for women
264 MASS. AVENUE, BOSTON

Lila's
Red Feather Day
Today
Greater Boston United War Fund
LILA DRESS SHOPPE
177 Mass. Ave., Opp. Newberry's. Open Eves.

FIT YOUR GIFT
to your conscience
GIVE PROMPTLY to the Greater Boston United War Fund
KUM-UP-TU
RESTAURANT
55 Falmouth Street
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

We Support the Greater Boston United War Fund
Symphony FLOWER SHOP
TELEPHONES
KENMORE 2076—2077
240 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Mass.

GILL BROS.
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

We urge you to support
THE GREATER BOSTON UNITED WAR FUND
STATE SHOE COMPANY
188 Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.

The 1943 Greater Boston UNITED WAR FUND Needs Your Support!
263 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
Other Stores in Lynn and Lowell

MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
GIVE ENOUGH, SOON ENOUGH to the Greater Boston UNITED WAR FUND

"We have a job to do"
GIVE TO THE GREATER BOSTON UNITED WAR FUND
Smith's Beauty Salon
Cor. Boylston and Hemenway
1126 Boylston St. Phone Clr. 9830

LET'S ALL
DO OUR PART for
The Greater Boston United War Fund
GAINSBORO TAILORS
Cleansing for the Discriminating
45 Gainsboro Street KEN. 6788

A RED FEATHER
Is a Symbol of Friendship
KUNG HING CO.
Chinese Art Store
158 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

BOWL OF RICE
Chinese RESTAURANT
Now more than ever your help is needed! Give soon to the UNITED WAR FUND
175 Massachusetts Ave.

FOOD for Thought
Have you given yet to the Greater Boston United War Fund
GALE'S MARKET
100 Huntington Ave., near W. Newton St.
Tel. Com. 3879

THAT THEY ALL MAY BE FED
Give to the 1943 Greater Boston United War Fund
The GOBBLER
RESTAURANT
157 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

Let's Hit the Nail on the Head!
Give Promptly to the
United WAR FUND
Coburn Hardware Co.
338 Mass. Ave., Near St. Botolph St.

GIVE to the Greater Boston UNITED WAR FUND. It's STYLED to meet human needs.
LEO HIRSH, INC.
Men's Wear
250 Huntington Ave., opp. Symphony Hall

MAKE THIS A
RECORD YEAR
Give NOW to the
UNITED WAR FUND
THE MELODY SHOP
191 Massachusetts Avenue

$7,800,000
This Greater Goal can only be reached by a Greater Effort!
KAY-BEE FURNITURE CO.
1024 Boylston Street, Boston

It is gratifying to these Uptown advertisers to learn that your patronage is in response to their advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor as they join together in urging you to contribute to the GREATER BOSTON UNITED WAR FUND.

WLB Continuance in Peace Is Expected by Its Chief

Continuation of the National War Labor Board setup as a post-war "permanent contribution" to help settle industrial differences was forecast in Boston today by William H. Davis, NWLB Chairman.

In describing the recently announced decentralization of Board activities to form regional boards, Mr. Davis praised the "contribution" as "a new way of settling old differences, and a bond of mutual trust between labor and industry apt to play a large part in building that future America of which our fellow countrymen in uniform dream when there is a lull in the fighting overseas."

Speaking before more than 600 business executives at a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Mr. Davis disclosed the new plan by which various communities throughout the nation would have their own war-labor boards.

The New England States, exclusive of Connecticut, would constitute one district. It was this future New England board and the tripartite panels which serve under it that Mr. Davis singled out today as being likely to set the pace in bringing about this new order.

The New England Board, however, he said, "will have its own chance to better the record of the National Board, which shows that roughly two thirds of our decisions have been unanimous and the other one third divided between public and employer majorities and public and labor majorities.

"New England citizens," Mr. Davis continued, "drawn from the ranks of the public, labor, and management, will settle in their own way the disputes which arise between their neighbors.

"Their main job during the war will be to keep production rolling. They will have an opportunity to better the record made in November of 10,000 man-days of uninterrupted work for every three man-days lost to war production because of strikes. I hope that when we get this new machinery working in New England the result will read 'no man-days lost because of strikes.'"

Seventy-five percent of the requests for pay increases received by his Board since Oct. 3 have "come from employers themselves," he reported. Commenting on the world as a "little topsy-turvy these days," he said: "Here's the Roosevelt Administration bending every effort to hold wages down and employers standing in line asking the government to let them be raised."

On the whole, he praised the "spirit of co-operation" of industry and labor, averring that partisan interests have been dropped by Board members representing the public, industry, and labor, "in the face of the heavy responsibility now imposed upon us."

☆ GIVE ☆
to the
Greater Boston
United War Fund
ON THE WAR FRONT
ROSENFIELD UNIFORM COMPANY
15 SCHOOL ST. BOSTON
Up One Flight
☆ SINCE 1902 ☆

He Wears Daddy's Medal

United States Army Signal Corps

Mrs. William B. Chandler and Son Clark

Proud and happy are Mrs. Chandler of Falmouth, Mass., and her five-year-old son. Wife of a major cited for heroism in the Philippine campaign and now a Japanese prisoner, she has just received his Silver Star medal in ceremonies at Camp Edwards, Mass. The son, who enjoyed a parade in their honor, likes to wear the beribboned award.

'Grasshopper' Pilot Is Assigned to Camp Edwards

The first "grasshopper" pilot to be assigned to Camp Edwards is Staff Sergeant Edward R. Mai, youthful Kansan who flies a Piper Cub liaison plane in observing and directing the fire for field-artillery units.

The soldier-pilot explained that his plane flies under the direction of a commissioned artillery officer-observer.

Flying behind the friendly lines, the plane is able to observe enemy positions although not mounting to more than 600 feet for observation; the officer reports back the necessary direction and corrections to gunners.

The Cub planes cost about $1,000 each and are the same as the peacetime models except they have more back windows for observation purposes. The highly maneuverable "jeeps of the air" usually remain in the air no longer than 10 minutes and seldom go beyond their own front lines.

hey can hedge-hop, flying behind stands of trees and land in less than 30 yards. They can cut under enemy fliers and offer small and "unprofitable" targets.

Each artillery battalion is to have one light plane and a spare as standard equipment, Sergeant Mai said.

Two officer-pilots and other staff-sergeant pilots have joined him here. They wear the wings of a pilot with an "L" for "liaison," midway on the medal.

War Activities in New England

Servicemen's Taxes

Payment of income taxes only on base pay of enlisted men in the Coast Guard, and postponement of the Victory Tax until 1944 are highlights of an interpretation of tax laws just published by Lieut.-Commander C. M. Opp, District Finance Officer of the Guard here.

Regarded as generally applicable to all servicemen, although not an official pronouncement, the analysis appeared in the January issue of Patrol, published monthly by the Boston District.

Commander Opp first listed the normal deductions: $500 for a single man and $1,200 for a married man, plus $350 for each child.

Additional exemption was indicated in a ruling affecting enlisted men only: $250 more to single men and $30 more to married men.

Not subject to income taxes are subsistance and quarter allowances, clothing allowances (both upon entry into the service and those given when advanced to chief-petty, warrant, or commissioned officer). That part of the family allowance contributed by the Government also is not subject to the tax.

While the Victory Tax of five per cent applies to military personnel, it will not be withheld from pay as it is from civilians. Instead, it will be paid along with and in addition to the income tax on March 15, 1944.

Civil Service List

Government jobs now open, according to the United States Employment Service office in Boston, include: sheet-metal workers for the Philadelphia Navy Yard and typists and stenographers for the War Manpower Commission in Washington.

The metal workers' starting wage is $1.14 an hour, with time and a half for all over 40 hours a week. Two years in apprenticeship or in actual work are prerequisites, although four years in auto fender work or metal roofing will be accepted. Applicants must be over 20 years of age.

Typists start at $1,752 per year, while stenographers will start at $1,752 or $1,971, according to experience.

Qualified persons not now performing war work of equal skill are urged to apply for these jobs.

G. E. Adds 'E'

General Electric Company's works at Pittsfield, Mass., received the Army-Navy "E" this week for outstanding war production. Personnel gathered in six different buildings, the main ceremony being relayed by loud-speaker to five groups.

Other "E" awards announced this week include: Harrington & Richardson Arms Company, Worcester, Jan. 21; Lincoln Bleachery & Dye Works Division of Lonsdale Company, Lonsdale, R. I., Jan. 22; Gonic Manufacturing Co., of Gonic, N. H., Jan. 24; and Cocheco Woolen Manufacturing Co., East Rochester, N. H., Jan. 24.

Navy Flying

After Feb. 1, no more applications for instructor and ferry pilot in the Navy's air arm will be accepted, unless the applicant holds a commercial license or a private license with 300 hours in planes of 100 horse-power or higher.

In making the announcement, the Navy's Aviation Cadet Selection Board pointed out that all pilots between the ages of 19 and 32 who have the equivalent of the Civilian Pilot Training primary course should make application immediately or complete those they may have previously submitted.

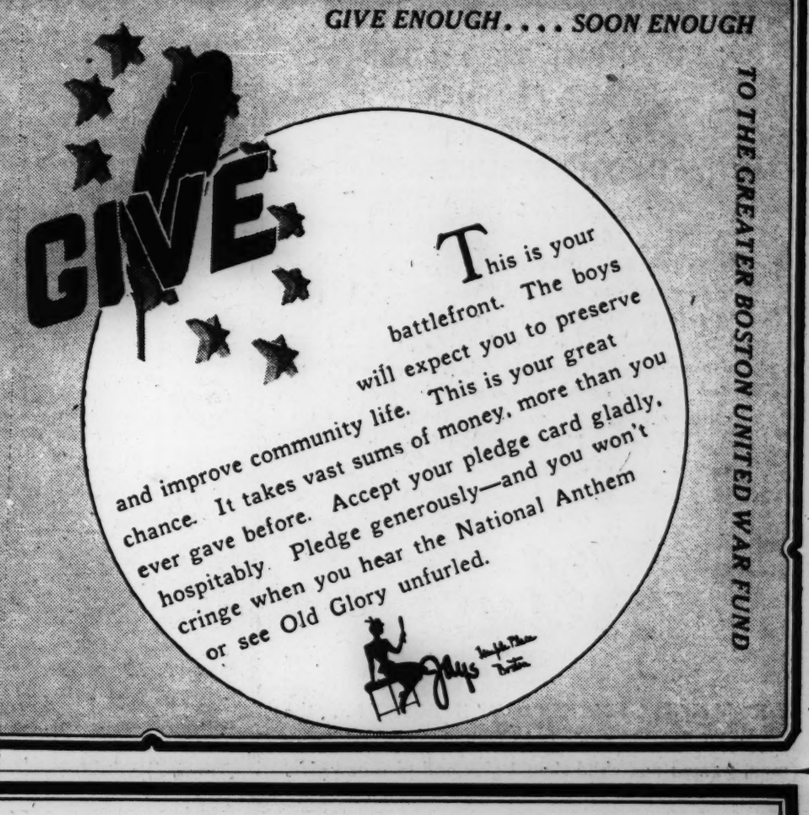
Eben Howe Bailey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IPSWICH, Mass., Jan. 21—Prof. Eben Howe Bailey, who passed on here today, was a well-known composer, organist, and musical director whose long career included conducting the chorus at the Boston Peace Jubilee in 1869.

As an organist, he played in nearly every large church in Boston. More than 400 of his compositions have been published, including three books of church music.

GIVE ENOUGH . . . . SOON ENOUGH


GIVE
This is your battlefront. The boys will expect you to preserve and improve community life. This is your great chance. It takes vast sums of money, more than you ever gave before. Accept your pledge card gladly, hospitably. Pledge generously—and you won't cringe when you hear the National Anthem or see Old Glory unfurled.

TO THE GREATER BOSTON UNITED WAR FUND

Hammond Ouster Report Asked

A demand for a full report setting forth reasons for the ouster of Natalie Hays Hammond as head of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps was presented to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today by two members of the State Legislature.

In a letter to the Governor, Representatives Enrico Cappucci and Louis Lobel, Democrats, of Boston, requested him to have John W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, submit a complete report to the Joint Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety.

"We are greatly disturbed," the legislators wrote, "regarding the controversy between Mr. James W. Farley (mistakenly called "James" by the legislators) director of your excellent Committee on Public Safety, and Col. Natalie Hays Hammond of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps.

"One would infer from the innuendos in the newspapers that there is more to this controversy than meets the eye. Therefore, we respectfully request that Your Excellency order Mr. James W. Farley, director of your Committee on Public Safety, to file a report with the Joint Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety, enclosing the full text and reasons for this controversy, and drafted changes now taking place in the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps.

"The people of this Commonwealth have a right to know all the facts as they affect the foundation of our civilian defense system."

Absenteeism Cost In One Yard Set At Three Vessels

Absenteeism among employees of one near-by shipyard last year cost this country the production of three fighting ships, Edward Whiting, general manager of the George A. Lawley & Sons yard at Neponset, told a large gathering of Quincy businessmen at a Quincy Chamber of Commerce dinner at the Neighborhood Club in that city last evening.

Complaining of workers "who didn't work" Mr. Whiting declared that absences of workers in his yard had reached an average of 30 per cent. He appealed to civic organizations, the press and the authorities to work for a wider realization that the country is engaged in an all-out struggle against German submarines.

The dinner was an expression of esteem for Mr. Whiting, William H. Collins, general manager of the Fore River yard, and Ralph Richmond, manager of the Quincy Adams Yacht Corporation yard. Plaques were presented to the three yards through these officials in recognition of the awarding of the Navy "E" for excellence awards to one community.

Copper Coins

Germany will withdraw copper coins from circulation and salvage the metal, it is reported. Original coins are estimated to contain 3,980 metric tons of pure copper and about 3,000 tons are believed retrievable. Most coins in use in Germany are of zinc, silver, aluminum, or aluminum-bronze.

Music is essential.
So is the Greater
Boston United War Fund

Freely give to it!

M. STEINERT & SONS
HOME OF THE STEINWAY
Jerome F. Murphy, President
162 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Red Feather . . . brave, bright symbol of democracy in action . . . of the America we love! And twenty-four hours a day, every day in the year the Red Feather is on duty. Ready to help a service man (your service man perhaps) . . . ready to act as a friend-in-need in a thousand and one ways at home and overseas . . . ready to do the things you would like to do yourself if you could. Your gift to the United War Fund will help to

KEEP THE RED FEATHER FLYING!

Give to Greater Boston's
UNITED WAR FUND

MR. CHARLES C. CABOT, 1943 General Chairman, Greater Boston United War Fund, will speak from Gilchrist's Radio Newsroom today at 3:00 P. M. over Station WORL in the interest of the United War Fund.

Gilchrist's
BOSTON

HUNTER'S
"More than just a Hardware Store"
KEY to Victory
J. B. Hunter Co., Inc.
60 Summer Street, Boston

Give Enough . . . Soon Enough

To keep the spirits of our fighting men high . . . to help the oppressed citizens of the Allied Nations who are fighting this war at our side . . . to maintain *here at home* the decent way of living for which men are willing to die.

The FIRST
NATIONAL BANK of
BOSTON
1784 ★ 1943
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

THE UNITED WAR FUND DESERVES YOUR SUPPORT

Bushnell Warns Against War Powers

Emergency wartime powers and legislation, though essential to meet the emergencies of total war, are "utterly inconsistent with a democratic form of government" and should be terminated at the earliest possible moment after the emergency is over, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell said in his annual report to the Legislature.

In his report, filed yesterday at the State House, the Attorney General suggested that the Legislature look into the meals tax law from the standpoint that its administration had not been wholly satisfactory. He also recommended that the State consider taking over the Old Colony Railroad.

Discussing emergency legislation Mr. Bushnell said that it has worked well to date. Such wide powers, however, he said were essentially dangerous and should be guarded against abuse.

During the period covered by the report, it was stated, 40 Executive Orders were prepared by the Attorney General's office and issued by the Governor and twice that number were requested and rejected after study and advice by the Attorney General.

Tt Attorney General said that the meal tax, which provides for a five per cent tax on individual meals costing $1.00 or more, is still being exacted illegally as provisions of the law have not been wholly complied with as yet.

Mr. Bushnell said he had opposed the compromise committee plan of reorganization of the Old Colony Railroad on the ground that unless modified it was contrary to the best interests of the State and that it gave no substantial assurance of the continuance of passenger service. It gave control and possibility of ownership of the Old Colony to the New Haven at scrap value with the possibility that passenger obligations might be escaped, he stated.

The State should not let the opportunity pass to get the Old Colony at scrap value unless a reasonable method of assuring the continuance of passenger service is worked out.

The Attorney General's office has had a tremendous amount of work made necessary by negotiations with the Federal Government relative to leasing and acquiring properties within the State for military needs, the Attorney-General's report said.

A total of 10,866 cases were handled by his office during the year, Mr. Bushnell said. O. his office appropriations totaling $178,872 an unexpended balance of $11,834 remains despite the tremendous increase of work created by the war, he said.

North End Union To Celebrate Its 51st Anniversary

The North End Union, a settlement house member and beneficiary of the Greater Boston United War Fund, will celebrate its 51st anniversary with a Reception and Open House at the settlement, 20 Parmenter Street, tomorrow afternoon.

Following the monthly meeting of the Directors and the Reception, there will be an opportunity for those interested in settlement work to visit the various rooms where programs of children's activities will be going on under the direction of staff workers and volunteers from colleges.

These activities will include Nursery School, classes in woodworking, model airplane building, handcrafts, sewing, dramatics, and gymnasium games.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—Daily War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter. McDonald Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31. 3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m. — American Soldiers Caling Home. VLG3, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

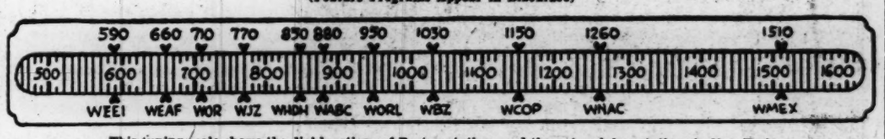
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6m.

London—10:30 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9:58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m. — Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"David Harum" ..	Our Gal Sunday; OWI dr.	Army-Navy 'E' Award..	Mutual Goes Ca"ing....	Musical Program .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Across the Footlights...	Popular Music .....
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"..	Ted Malone; Book talk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ..
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Mass. Un. Extens'n Talk	"Right to Happiness"..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ..
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	News; Affairs of Tom,	Count Basie's Orch....
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	Stella Dallas; sketch..	Dick & Harry; variety	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.
4:30	Victory Council ...	Club Matinee; Variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	show with Bob Trenaler's Orchestra	Tito Guizar, songs....
4:45	Del Castillo, organ.	Club Matinee; News ...	"Young Widder Brown"..		Bobby Byrne's Orch....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Will Bradley's Orch....
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show.	"Captain Midnight"...	'Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	News Highlights	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15	Song Shop, Bill Eliot	Terry O'Toole, songs	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sportscast .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News.	Teryy O'Toole, songs...	Sports Digest; Music...	Overseas Reports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today...	A Man and His Band...	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Harry James's Or...	Sammy Dale's Orchestra.	News of the World.....	Popular Music	News Service; Tax talk..
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	"Viennese Gayeties"
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	You and the War	Traveler"; music; guests	Don Reid's Orch	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00	"An American in	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam"; songs..	Jane Froman, songs ....
8:15	Russia": Narration	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Wm. M. Shepard, talk..	Richard Sallinger, news.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting;	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery Drama	United War Fund: Speak-
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Can We Win the Peace	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery Drama	ers, Gov. Saltonstall;
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	During the War?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Mayor Tobin; Entertain-
9:15	teur program	America's Town Meeting	orch.; songs; guests ...	News Service	ment by Screen Stars..
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song:	United War Fund Pro-
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Talk	Orchestra; Bert Lahr..	Soloists; Orchestra	gram .....
10:00	"The First Line"..	Raymond Gram Swing..	Herbert Hoover	Raymond Clapper, news	News report: Defense..
10:15	"The First Line"..	Gracie Fields, songs	Herbert Hoover	Art Kassell's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Eric A. Johnstone.	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	'Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news ...	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	Making"; speakers	Treasury Star Parade..	Sam Donahue's Orch...
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Red Norvo's Orchestra..	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Eddy Duchin's Orch....
11:15	William H. Davis,	Harry De Angelis' Orch..	What Can I Do? drama.	Eddy Howard's Orch....	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30	Wage-Salary Talk.	Fishermen's Program ...	Music of the New World:	South American Sere-	Day's End: Music .....
11:45	Rideout; Orchestra	Back Stage Interview...	Frank Black, cond.....	nade: Bob Stanley's Or.	Day's End: News .....

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta": music.	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Shopping talk	Musical Program	Military Band; News...	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands ..	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	News; "Morning Notes"	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk...	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15	"School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Parade of Stars.....	"All Hail to You!".....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30	of the Americas"..	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food..	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker .....
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Gene and Glenn.....	Musical Roundup; Taxes	Studio speaker .....
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Morning Market Basket	News; Military band....	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15	American Stories ..	Air Express Music	"The O'Neills": drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill":	Fishermen's Program ...	"Helpmate": drama	"Cheer Up Gang".....	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ...	Serial drama	"Cheer Up Gang".....	Mason"
11:00	Musical Program ..	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	New England Cupboard.	"Kick-Congo"
11:15	Second Husband ...	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ recital; tenor ..
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	Memory Lane; Music...	"Snow Village": sketch.	News; House Party.....	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane; Music...	"David Harum": sketch.	Yankee House Party....	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter, news.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"..	Chet Gaylord, songs.....	George and Dixie.....	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; Music.	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: talks; music.....	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ...	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy..
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Earl Wrightson, songs...	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch....	Music Shop	Italian Melodies .....
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Winter Serenade: music.	"Big Sister"; sketch....	News; Fashion talk.....	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs" ..	Fishermen's Program ...	News Service	Cedric Foster, news.....	Jean Harper .....
2:00	Serial drama	Red Cross Interview	"Light of the World" ..	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	"Guiding Light"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leatherneck Parade ....
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Earl Weidner, organ....	Betty Crocker, talk.....	Mutual Goes Calling....	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Our Gal Sunday," dr..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Across the Footlights...	Popular songs .....
3:30	Hollywood 'Post'	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Funny Money Man"..
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Rolfe, songs	"Right to Happiness"..	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Funny Money Man"
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	News; Affairs of Tom,	Les Brown's Orchestra..
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Dick and Harry; variety	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
4:30	United We Stand...	"Johnny Doughboy Re-	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	show with Bob Trend-	Henry Busse's Orchestra
4:45	Mountain Music	porting From London"	"Young Widder Brown"..	ler's Orchestra	Judy Garland, songs....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Ben Bernie; music.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"..	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs.....	The Answer Man.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sportscast .....
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Terry O'Toole, songs.....	Sports Digest; Music....	News from Abroad.....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today...	"Seth's Village Canteen"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Sammy Dale's Orch.....	News of the World.....	Milt Herth's Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Concert Album	Navy Yard Show.....
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	Lou; music; guests....	John Barry, comment....	John Barry, comment....	Navy Yard Show.....
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news.....	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"..	Park Street Church
8:15	drama; guests	Dinah Shore, in person..	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Services .....
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy": mu-	"Information Please!";	"The 'Cisco-Kid": drama	Park Street Church....
8:45	Thin Man"; News.	sical variety show.....	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"The 'Cisco-Kid": drama	Excursions in Science...
9:00	"Playhouse": drama	"Gangbusters": sketch .	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album: Muzio
9:15	"Playhouse": drama	"Gangbusters": sketch .	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Song Recital .....
9:30	"That Brewster	Dance Orchestra	Party: Louise Massey;	Double or Nothing: quiz	Muzio Song Recital;
9:45	Boy": serial	Orchestra; Talk	vocalists: Charles Lyon	show: W. Compton, m. c.	Classical Album .....
10:00	"Caravan": Lanny	John Gunther, news.....	"People Are Funny":	John B. Hughes, News...	News; Defense Inform't'n
10:15	Ross; Georgia	Gracie Fields, songs	quiz show; guests.....	Art Kassell's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Gibbs; H. Shriner	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news.....	Treasury Star Parade...
10:45	News; World War II	Men, Machines, Victory.	Music: M. Piastro, con.	Henry King's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra.
11:00	News; Cecil Brown;	Red Norvo's Orchestra..	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	"What Can I Do?"; drama	Dance Orchestra.....	Guy Lombardo's Orch...
11:30	Chick Floyd's Or-	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want.....	"Music Without Words":	Day's End: Music.....
11:45	chestra	Sportscast; News	Music You Want.....	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Caledonian Club Plans Celebration

In honor of the 184th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, the Boston Caledonian Club will observe with Scottish song and dance its 89th annual celebration in the Imperial ballroom of the Hotel Statler Friday night, Jan. 22. Proceeds will be given to war relief.

This festival is regarded as one of the outstanding events of the Club's calendar. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and other city and State dignitaries have been invited. The concert will begin promptly at 8 p. m., and the pipers will lead a colorful grand march at 10 o'clock to open four hours of dancing to the music of Walker's Scottish orchestra.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 264 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m. WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 3120kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week, Jan. 18-25, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester — Wednesdays, 1:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; Second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc, (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; the Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; the Trio Entertains.
4:30 p. m.—Variey Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Indiana Indigo; News.
6:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
6:45 p. m.—Five of a Kind.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes and Ears of the Air Force
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W48B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
3:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News; Affairs of Tom, Dick and Harry; variety.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam." Songs.
8:15 p. m.—Wm. M. Shepherd, talk.
8:30 p. m.—Mystery drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, News.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassell's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Ina Ray Hutton's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—So. America Serenade; Orchestra; tenor.

Waste Utilized

Millions of tons of waste material, accumulated for centuries around the slate quarries of Cornwall and Wales, United Kingdom, is being utilized in the manufacture of camouflage paint. This is one industry in which no raw material shortage is likely, since wastage runs as high as seven tons to every ton of finished slate.

Hoover on Radio Tonight Talks on Feeding World

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Herbert Hoover will discuss world-wide food problems tonight, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Treasure Hour of Song returns to the air for a weekly series of light classical music, with Licia Albanese, soprano, Francesco Valentino, baritone, and Alfred Antonini's Orchestra. Miss Albanese will sing "Mi Chiamano Mimi," from Puccini's "La Boheme"; Rogers "The Star." Valentino's solos are the Prologue from Leoncavallo's "I, Pagliacci," and Vincent Youmans' "Through the Years." The program closes with the "Serenade" from Romberg's "The Student Prince," by the entire ensemble, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

"Can We Win the Peace During the War?" is the subject of America's Town Meeting of the Air. Speakers are Mme. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain; James G. McDonald, radio commentator; Hugh Byas, Far Eastern news correspondent, and Senator Harold H. Burton of Ohio, Blue-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

An American in Russia, with Larry Lesueur, CBS Russian correspondent, as narrator, begins the first of a series of three programs, produced by Norman Corwin, WEEI, by recording, 8 p. m.

Frazier Hunt will interview President Manuel Quezon on the post-war status of the Far East, CBS 6 p. m., WEEI, by recording, 6:30 p. m.

Eric A. Johnstone, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce will speak on business and postwar planning, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, speaks from Boston on "Wage and Salary Stabilization—Labor Disputes," WEEI, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 22
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Jan. 22

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

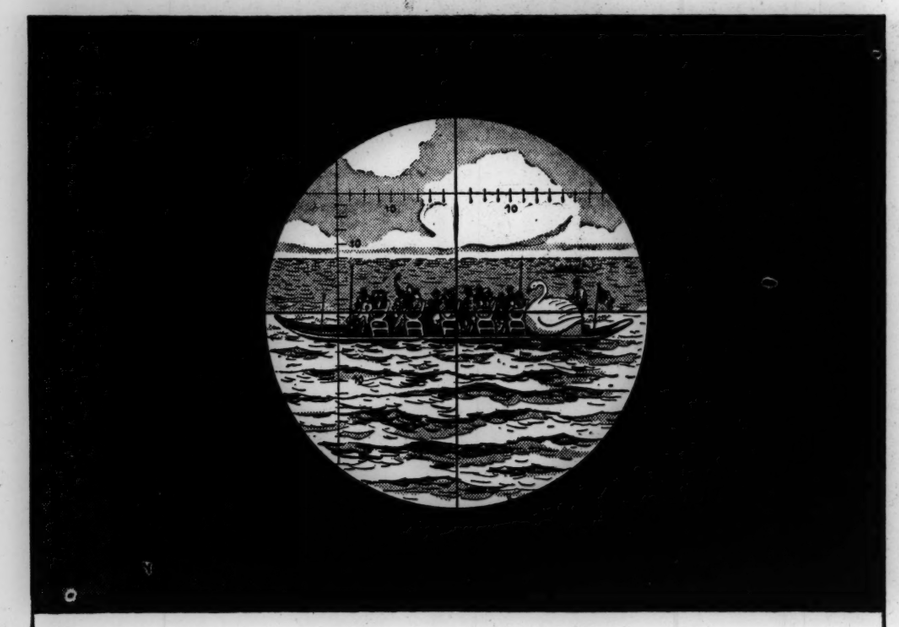
LAST NIGHT WE MAILED
258 RED FEATHERS
TO "OUR BOYS"
IN THE SERVICES

(*13 of them are girls*)

Were they here—they'd be among the first to contribute to the United War Fund. For us to contribute an extra sum in each of their names is little enough to do in comparison to what they are doing. May each Red Feather carry a message of hope and confidence that the people "at home" are carrying on the kind of a homefront they are fighting to preserve.

Filene's
BOSTON

TODAY IS "RED FEATHER DAY" IN BOSTON . . . the start of Greater Boston's 1943 United War Fund. Every man, woman and child should give and give and give.



HE SAW SWAN BOATS
IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC!

Put a man in uniform.

That doesn't change him any. He's still the same inside!

Or send him off to ports unknown.

Where do you think his heart is? Of course, it's right back home! Ask any Boston boy who has been to sea and he'll tell you that even though he scans the horizon for enemy ships, there are times when all he can see are swan boats. Memories of home!

Maybe you can't bring that boy home, but you can bring a bit of home to him if you give enough soon enough to the United War Fund.

Those dollars will enable the USO to fill some of his lonely days with cheer. Or perhaps they'll help to make life more bearable for a buddy who is a prisoner of war.

Your War Fund dollars will also bring food and shelter to our conquered Allies . . . and they will enable visiting nurses, hospitals and clinics, child, youth and welfare agencies to continue their vital work on the home front.

So give generously. It's one sacrifice you can make for those who are sacrificing so much for you.

GIVE ENOUGH...SOON ENOUGH!

SHREVE, CRUMP & LOW
Established 1800
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Let's ALL get behind the
Greater Boston United War Fund
BROOKS GILL & CO. INC.
ORIENTAL RUGS — CARPETS
28-30 Canal St., Boston

ONE out of Every FIVE
persons in Greater Boston benefits directly from the
UNITED WAR FUND
GIVE NOW!
Windsor Art Galleries, Ltd.
66 Arlington Street Entrance of the Hotel Statler, Boston

GIVE TODAY
to the Greater Boston United War Fund
the house of tweed
90 Central St. Wellesley
130 Newbury St., Boston

Give enough
. . . soon enough
Thayer McNeil
BOSTON, MASS.

LIFE ON THE HOME FRONT MUST GO ON

If you only knew how great the need, You'd DOUBLE your donation.

Give Generously TO THE GREATER BOSTON UNITED WAR FUND...
Pray's
Tremont Street — at Park St. Subway — Boston

R. H. STEARNS Company

Greater Boston's Smartest Fashion
priced to fit every purse

GREATER BOSTON UNITED WAR FUND

One of the Great
Gift Values of All Times

Today, the red feather, traditional badge of courage, and symbol of the Greater Boston United War Fund, becomes the community's smartest fashion. And every citizen will wear it proudly as proof of his active support of the great community effort. Few, if any, fashions have offered the values gained through giving to the fund. For the money given, we receive a finer community to live in, a greater America, a less chaotic and more humanitarian world. In short, we receive those values for which in these times we all bend every effort. No purchase was ever cheaper, no matter how large your gift, no matter how great your sacrifice.

The youth of our community are now fighting, giving their lives, to retain for us these values. We at home must and will maintain the home fronts.

Give enough—soon enough!

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY • TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE • HUB. 6260

Women's Activities: Museum Aid to Weavers

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Too few weavers know what unlimited inspiration is awaiting them at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, according to Mrs. Grace Corbett Reed, Dean of the Weavers Guild of Boston. That is why she arranged for the Guild's January meeting to be held in the Museum's Textile Study Room yesterday.

Popularly conceded by the keepers of the textiles to have spent more time in that room than all the other weavers put together, Mrs. Reed can legitimately speak with enthusiasm of the inspiration she has drawn from a study of the priceless fabrics collected there.

Textiles from India, Turkey, France, Russia, Egypt, China, South America—all are there, carefully mounted and catalogued. And the Museum workers are not only well qualified but eager to help any weaver find the particular examples of ancient textile art that will help her with her own weaving problem.

Mrs. Reed maintains that the inspiration she gained at the Museum was the basis of all the weaving she did that won her the medal of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts a few years ago.

Along with the display of Museum textiles, which she discussed with members of the Guild yesterday, she showed a few samples of her own weaving which had been inspired by them. Occasionally, she copies an ancient pattern exactly, as in the case of the piece she is holding in the accompanying picture. The fragment of Turkish towel from which she took this design is mounted at the right. Her copy is woven of fine linen on a four-harness table loom.

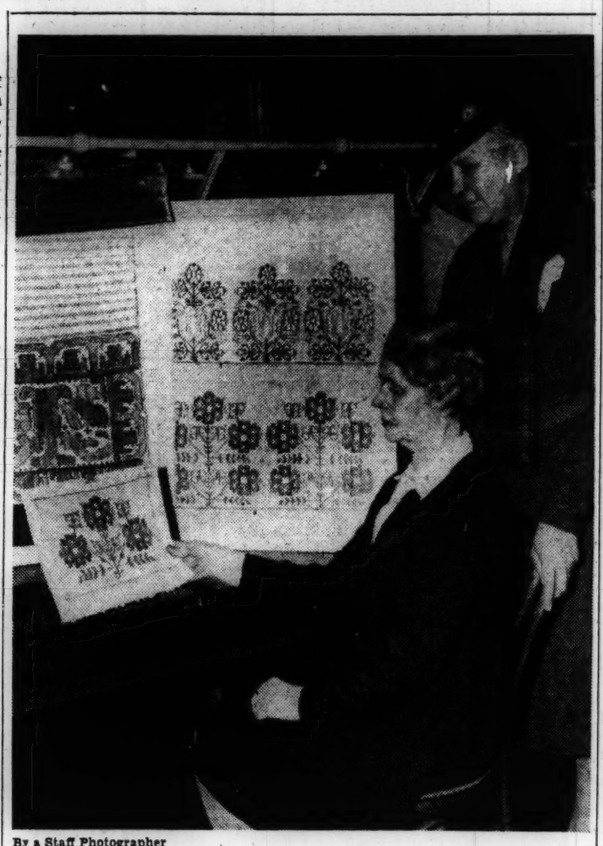
Often she merely adapts an old pattern to her own use, or gets a new color idea. She had with her a battered notebook in which were innumerable notations as to the number of threads to the inch, the space relationship, or the block arrangement of designs that had appealed to her in the old fabrics. From these most uninspiring-looking jottings, she goes home and brings forth beautiful designs on her loom.

A French brocade covering the seat of an Adam chair in one of the Museum corridors was the source of her pattern for the small woven purses she taught youthful campers to make on four-harness eight-inch looms last summer. The idea for the twisted and knotted fringe on a luncheon set she uses at home came from Grecian and Turkish embroideries. Such fringe makes an unusual as well as extremely durable edging, she commented.

Organized 20 years ago to stimulate interest in the artistic and technical development of hand weaving, the Guild aims "to raise the standards of hand-woven fabric by such careful selection of materials and combinations of colors, such originality of design and superiority of workmanship, as shall produce articles of genuine merit."

The Guild meets once a month, usually to hear a talk on some subject of interest to weavers. The speaker may be an interior decorator, an artist, or a fellow craftsman. The Guild also arranges sales of members' work, and heretofore has had an annual exhibition. The latter has been canceled for the duration, however.

Besides Mrs. Reed, the officers include Miss Kate Van Cleve of Brookline, Associate Dean; Mrs. William B. Munroe of Salem, Recording Secretary; Miss Lily I. Paul of Boston, Corresponding Secretary; and Miss Emma C. Fillmore of Somerville, Treasurer.



By a Staff Photographer

Weavers Find Inspiration in Museum Exhibits

Mrs. Grace Corbett Reed, left, Dean of the Weavers Guild of Boston, and Mrs. William B. Munroe, Recording Secretary, in the Textile Study Room of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where the Guild met yesterday. Mrs. Reed is explaining how she copied the design of an ancient Turkish towel (mounted at the right) for the piece of linen she has in her hand. Mrs. Munroe is wearing a hand-woven scarf in the authentic Munroe tartan.

New England Called Upon To Saw Wood

A campaign begins today to induce New Englanders to saw wood in earnest. This old Yankee phrase, used often since Dec. 7, 1941, takes on new meaning as the War Production Board reveals that 2,500,000,000 feet of lumber are needed in 1943 from the Northeast States, including New England, New York, and Pennsylvania.

There is plenty of lumber to be had in this area—far more than the quota which has been set. The market price is twice what it was a few years ago for all grades of lumber, and is sky high for special quality birch, pine, oak, maple, and ash, says WPB.

All the lumber cut in New England, according to a statement today from Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., regional WPB Director, will be used in New England manufactories, except for a small percentage which goes to near-by plants making Curtis P-40 and Airacobra planes. Both these planes are boxed in New England white pine.

"What we are asking," said Mr. Wheeler in launching the campaign, "is for New England to supply the lumber to make the boxes to ship its own products."

"If the farmers will cut every ready-to-market log on their woodlots during the next six weeks before spring planting begins," he added, "I am certain we can attain the quota, despite the fact that it represents an increase of approximately a billion feet over 1941 production."

Shells are no good, WPB reminds New Englanders, without boxes to put them in. Guns and planes have to be crated to get them to the various battlefronts. Cargo and trainer planes require a great deal of spruce, and birch veneer is used for covering fusilage and wings of cargo and trainer planes. Ash is needed for handles of Army shovels and agricultural implements, and hickory for skis for the ski troops.

The War Production Board has secured wholehearted co-operation from the National Grange in this campaign, as well as from agents of the Department of Agriculture in the various communities. They are prepared to tell farmers all they need to know regarding markets and methods.

A market is definitely assured for every log that can be cut, and the Office of Defense Transportation will guarantee priority on gasoline and tires needed for transporting the lumber from woodlot to mill.

The slogan, which will appear in every general store and grange hall, on billboards and walls, throughout the region, is "Give the Axis the Axe."

Powers Debate Connecticut 'Straw'?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21—The war powers legislation sought by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin as the first act of his Administration, has stirred a debate which seems likely to set the pattern for this legislative session. The political strategy of the Governor's Republican Party and the Democratic opposition is being shaped in the argument over the Governor's request for a "blank check" from the Legislators.

The bills, which undoubtedly could have been forced through both houses of the completely Republican-controlled Legislature, have been held up, temporarily, but opinion prevails that they will eventually be adopted substantially in their original form. The Governor, it is expected, will get the authority he asked to rule, within definite limits, by executive order, on war emergency programs. The Democrats, in the meantime, are making the most of their opportunity to raise the cry of "dictatorship."

Senator Leon RisCassi of Hartford, Democratic floor leader in the Upper House, has been the opposition Party's spokesman.

Bills Criticized

The public record shows that some Republicans share the Senator's doubts. Administration leaders, through an oversight that has not been explained, presented no prepared case for the bills at the public hearing. Most of those who spoke, including Republicans as well as Democrats, criticized the bills.

Connecticut's fuel oil supply, dwindling through recent weeks of cold weather, was practically on a day-to-day basis this week. State OPA Chief Chester Bowles, in a radiocast warned the public that supplies in dealers' tanks were sufficient for no more than 24 hours. Dealers were advised by Mr. Bowles to sell no more than 10 days' oil to any customer, no matter how many valid coupons the customer presented.

A Coast Guard boat, doing duty as an ice breaker, reached Hartford, after several days of bucking the Connecticut River ice and

The Week in Connecticut

opened a channel for oil barges. Dynamite had to be used to break an ice jam near East Haddam.

Governor Baldwin, in a radio talk, asked business houses and insitutions, not directly connected with war work or the public welfare, to close two days each week.

Farm Output Drive

United States Department of Agriculture agencies launched a campaign to increase Connecticut farm production, especially of milk, and eggs, above the record crops of 1942.

Farm reaction appears mixed. The egg goal will be reached without great difficulty, it is predicted, but considerable doubt is expressed concerning milk production. Farmers are asking what the price of milk will be through 1943, and demand for a price increase, even if that means breaking through the ceiling set by the OPA, is rising in the country.

Wrong Signals

But West Hartford, adjoining town, is getting annoyed about it. On two occasions recently the Newington siren, signaling to firemen, has aroused West Hartford air-raid wardens, who have promptly set off their own air-raid alarm and dashed out to their posts only to find that they were out of order. Once it was a fire in Newington. The next time it was a six-year-old girl who turned on the water faucet in the bathroom to get a drink and couldn't turn it off. Firemen were called. The air-raid wardens in the next township thought they were wanted too.

Consideration for Soldiers In Postwar Plans Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21—Consideration of "our fighting men" in plans for the postwar world were asked by Frederick C. Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, in an address before the joint meeting of the Providence Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Industries of Rhode Island here last night.

"They will be entitled to voice their desires and have their views considered seriously," he said. "They will have won the war. They will have done the fighting, . . . and the real sacrificing of everything that counts.

"Our fighting men seem to agree," he said, "that they are fighting for:

"A chance for themselves and their children to live in peace;

"For the security of a job and a good standard of living;

"To love, live, laugh, worship and think as free men;

"To build a strong democracy in which their self-decisions and self-progress are possible."

Parent-Teacher Group to Discuss Safety Measures

"Safety Measures in Wartime" will be the theme of the midwinter conference of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association at the Hotel Vendome on Thursday, January 28. The afternoon session, at 2 p. m., will swing into a symposium on this subject, for the organization feels that the importance of safeguarding all children is greater today than ever before.

The morning session, opening at 10 o'clock, will be given over to reports of local unit presidents. Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser, President, will preside.

Speakers will include Mrs. Clifford E. Thompson, National Vice-President, who will tell of the work Parent-Teacher Associations are doing and can do in war efforts. Mrs. Thompson will analyze the Block Mother Plan and other war activities.

Miss Ruth LeDoux, of the Massachusetts Safety Council and Chairman of Safety for the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, will speak on the relationship of Parent-Teacher war activities to the national safety program.

An address by Charles Winthrop Copp will bring the afternoon session to a close. Mr. Copp, a teacher of the Japanese for 21 years and recently returned from Japan, has chosen as his subject, "Teacher and Prisoner of the Japanese."

Convention to Study Wartime Cosmetics

Wartime problems of keeping hair in curl and fingernails polished will come in for serious attention next week at the convention of the Massachusetts Cosmetologists Association, to be held at the Hotel Bradford, Jan. 25 and 26.

The use of substitute materials will be illustrated in lectures and demonstrations by four artists of national reputation, Charles Back, Miriam Cordwell, Madame Humble, and Werner of Switzerland. Madame Humble will cover the whole field of beauty culture. Her use of crayon sketches in designing her coiffures is one of the novel features of her work.

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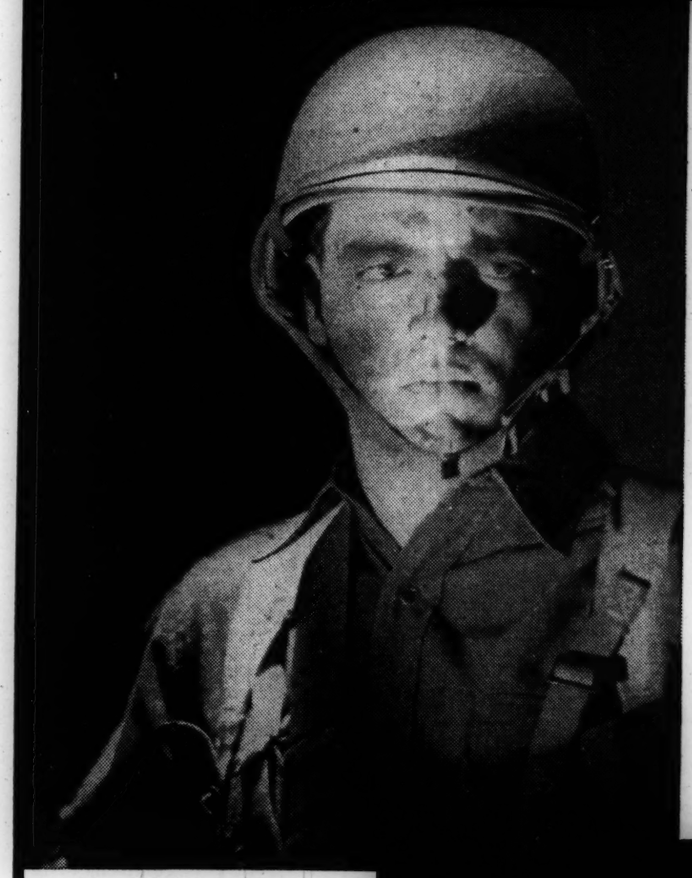


This lad is risking his young life in the belief that America is indeed the land of the free and the home of the brave.

You can keep it for him by helping on the home front, supporting the noble causes which are represented in the Greater Boston United War Fund.

Give enough . . . soon enough!

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

British Pincers Closing on Tripoli

Continued from Page 1

area but had not announced occupation of the village.

In widespread aerial activities extending from the Tunisian shores to the Aegean, Allied planes sank two more Axis supply ships and badly damaged two others, the communiqué said.

Allied airmen also blasted by day and night at the retreating Axis forces and hammered at targets in the Tripoli area, including docks and the Castel Benito airdrome, 13 miles to the south.

Meanwhile the Fighting French columns which conquered the Italian Fezzan have established contact with the British Eighth Army and have joined in the advance on Tripoli, a communiqué from Brig.-Gen. Jacques Leclerc's headquarters announced.

The communiqué, as broadcast by the Fighting French radio at Brazzaville said: "The Fighting French forces of Colonel Ingold (the field commander) are continuing their advance northward and have established contact with the British Eighth Army.

"These are attacking on the left of the Eighth Army moving northward."

Small Gain Made By Axis Forces

Axis forces in Tunisia, operating on both sides of the mountains southwest of Pont du Fahs, have made another small advance, an Allied communiqué said.

The minor gain in this French-held sector followed the seven-mile thrust southwestward from Pont du Fahs by tank-led German infantry, announced Wednesday.

"Enemy vehicles and infantry in this area were attacked by Hurricane bombers," the communiqué said. "Our fighters, including the Lafayette Escadrille, attacked in support of French troops."

Big American bombers battered again by daylight at the harbor of Tripoli, last stronghold of Mussolini's one-time African empire.

Other Allied planes bombed Axis troops dug in along the coastal road between Homs and the Capital.

All-Australian Raid On Way For Tokyo

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Jan. 21

Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford predicted today that Australian airmen, piloting Australian planes, would drop Australian-made bombs on Tokyo before 1943 ends.

In an address he said that the Royal Australian Air Force would not stay home after the immediate threat to Australia's shores was gone, but would go out after the enemy.

Russia:

Soviet Shock Troops Pour Across Manych

Russian shock troops were reported pouring westward across the Manych River 15 miles from the rail junction of Salsk in the drive to isolate the Axis Army of the Caucasus and clamp an arc of steel about Rostov.

Desperate German efforts to fix a stable line along the left bank of the Manych, a placed, lake-fed stream which flows into the Don 30 miles east of Rostov, are failing, Russian field dispatches said.

Red Star announced that Soviet detachments were capturing point after point while the Germans were blowing up bridges and trying to lay more mines in a rapid retreat. They already have been driven from a number of positions on the Salsk side of the Manych, it was said.

There and elsewhere on the long front the Russians were declared moving ever westward in the tenth week of their winter offensive, with Rostov, the steel city of Kharkov, the industrially important Donets Basin center of Voroshilovgrad and the Maikop oil fields of the Caucasus among the objectives.

The German communiqué said there was "continuous hard fighting south of Lake Ladoga," where the Russians are battling to widen their supply corridor to Leningrad. Without a reference to specific gains or losses, the communiqué said that Axis shock troops "were successfully employed" in local combat on the central front and south of Lake Ilmen.

The German Command declared the Russians were repulsed during continued violent assaults along southern sectors and had lost 52 armored cars during one 48-hour period this week. Trapped troops at Stalingrad were reported to have stood firmly against mass assaults.

"Between Jan. 11 and 20, 804 Soviet tanks were destroyed, captured, or rendered unserviceable on the Eastern Front by detachments of the army," the communiqué said.

Southern Army Takes Byelokurakina

With a northern army reported 79 miles east of Kharkov, at Urazova, a southern force swept 17 miles westward to capture Byelokurakina, 115 miles southeast of Kharkov, a special Russian communiqué said.

These two troop bodies threatened to form the pincers to clamp onto Kharkov. The troops who had reached Byelokurakina had accomplished actually the deepest penetration of the Ukraine Republic since the Russians were forced to retreat in this region by the Germans' 1942 summer offensive.

Byelokurakina is about 50 miles inside the Ukrainian border. South of that area, the special communiqué said, Red Army troops also moved into Byelovodsk, a district center 45 miles above Voroshilovgrad.

A Soviet communiqué broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor in London, said the Russian forces also occupied the four big populated places of Danilovka, Gorodishehe, Bolshechernigovka and Mityakinskaya, and the railway station of Chebotovka.

The latter two places are little more than 20 miles east of Voroshilovgrad and apparently were taken by forces which moved down the railroad from Millerovo to the northwest.

Russian Force Firmly Entrenched

The advance on Rostov from the Don Valley and from the Caucasus found the Russian Army firmly entrenched at Proletarskaya, the Soviet Information Bureau's bulletins said, marking the clearing of the entire region north of the Manych waterway.

The way was opened for the 15-mile drive along the railway against Salsk, an Axis supply center.

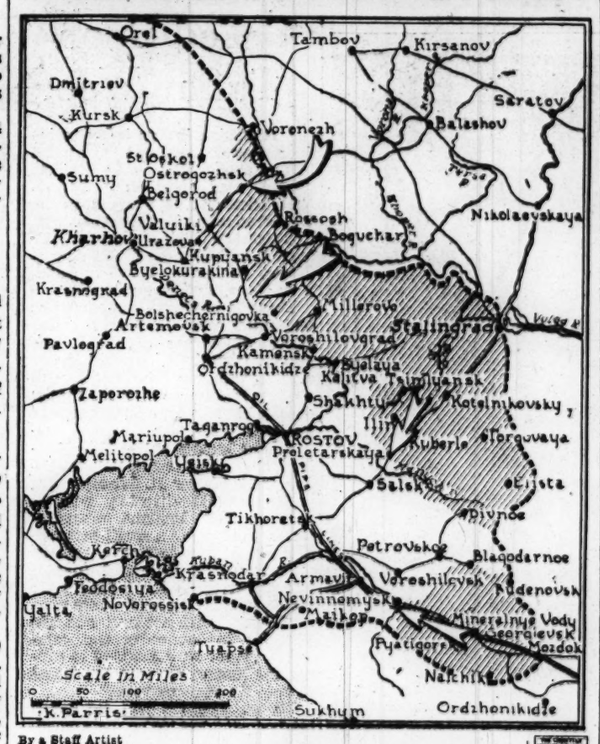
The capture of Proletarskaya followed almost three days and nights of constant battle, according to the communiqué as recorded by the Soviet monitor in London.

Opposed to the Russian Army that had pushed down the railway from Kotelnikovski and Zimovniki was the "Germania" Elite Guards regiment, it was reported, and around the regiment were concentrated remnants of various other routed German units and their artillery, tanks, and other equipment.

In the lower Caucasus, the Russians claimed the recapture of Nevinnomysskaya, 200 miles southeast of Rostov but only 50 miles from the next key Caucasus strongpoint of Armavir.

Armavir is on the main Baku-Rostov railway and at the head of the spur that runs through the Maikop oil fields to Tuapse and the Black Sea. It is the gateway to Kropotkin and Krasnodar and the entire Kuban Valley defense zone south of Rostov.

Fresh Points in Russian Drive



By a Staff Artist

Limit of German Push on Key Cities

Arrows indicate the fresh points of Russian advance. Broken line shows the farthest limit of the German advance upon Moscow and Stalingrad. Shaded area is that regained by the Russians during their recent 10-month counteroffensive.

Germans Confiscate Ibsen Manuscripts

Recorded by CBS

Dakar, French West Africa, Jan. 21

The Germans in Norway have confiscated the most precious manuscripts of the famous dramatic author Hendrik Ibsen, the French West Africa radio at Dakar reported in a radiocast.

Mediterranean:

British Navy Sinks 12 Axis Vessels

A British Admiralty communiqué said:

In a series of successful operations last Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday nights, surface naval forces destroyed in the Central Mediterranean a total of 13 enemy vessels.

His Majesty's ships suffered neither casualties nor damage during the successful operations against the enemy's sea communications.

South of Sardinia, an enemy supply ship of some 3,000 tons was destroyed. This ship blew up and may well have been carrying ammunition.

A small naval vessel carrying supplies of petrol to the island of Lampedusa was intercepted and sunk. Survivors were picked up and made prisoners of war.

A further 10 enemy ships of varying sizes and a motor launch were sunk off the Tunisian coast. Of these 10 vessels neither the size nor nature of three could be definitely established in the darkness, but of the remainder it is known that four were small escort vessels and three were supply ships of under 2,000 tons.

Off the Tunisian coast a medium-sized, northbound enemy supply ship was sighted and attacked by a submarine. The ship was sunk after a five-hour chase. Two small supply ships also were chased, attacked with gunfire, set on fire, and driven ashore.

Convoy Attacked By Lone Destroyer

The Admiralty told how a British destroyer in a single-handed midnight attack on an enemy convoy sank one merchantman, badly damaged another, and caused such confusion among three escort vessels that they fired at each other.

The destroyer, the Admiralty said, got away with only a shell hole in a funnel.

The battle, which raged for four hours, occurred on Oct. 31, 1942, but details were not announced until now because of security reasons, it was stated.

There were three merchantmen in all in the convoy, escorted by an armed trawler and two fast and well-armed torpedo boats.

New Guinea:

Allied Grip Tightens On Japanese Pockets

Japanese positions in the Sanananda Point area of New Guinea are crumbling under the steady blows of Allied jungle fighters, a headquarters spokesman said.

There is still an enemy pocket northwest of the spot where the Sanananda road meets the beach. On the other side of the point, between Giruwa and Tarakena, the Japanese have attempted to break out and there is heavy fighting, advices from the front said.

There were reported to be a couple of enemy groups still fighting along the inland road.

Allied bombers went out again on widespread forays Wednesday, the communiqué reported.

Fires were set in a heavy attack on Lae, the wharf area of Finschhafen was bombed, and the airdrome and wharf areas of Madang were hit in the New Guinea sector.

Enemy airdromes at Cape Gloucester and Gasmata, in New Britain, were struck by the Allied planes and a reconnaissance unit damaged a Japanese barge concentration off Willaumez Peninsula.

More activity in the northwest approaches to Australia was noted by headquarters with Allied bombing attacks on points in the Aroe Islands, on Ambon, and on Timor.

Burma:

U. S. Bombers Raid Japanese Rail Center

United States heavy bombers made a heavy attack Tuesday on railway installations at Thazi, a rail junction in Central Burma, 80 miles south of Mandalay, an American Army communiqué announced.

This was part of a series of daily assaults in which the American and British air forces based in India are pounding Japanese bases throughout Burma.

The communiqué described Thazi as a point of rail communication between Rangoon and Mandalay and reported many hits on the railway junction and among storage sheds.

London Raid:

School Fatalities Increased to 44

Known fatalities in the London school smashed by a German bomb Wednesday were raised to 44 after rescue workers worked through the night in the debris.

Three teachers were among the killed, the rest were children. Fifty others were reported injured.

Twice the usual number of children had remained at the school cafeteria instead of going home, for immediately after the luncheon they were going on a theater party

Residents said three planes flew low over the district and dropped bombs.

Some of the explosives wrecked an entire block of buildings nearby. Children on a playground escaped machine-gun fire from the planes but three persons half a block away were wounded.

The majority of the mothers and fathers of the children work in war factories and did not learn of the bombing until they returned home.

Most of the 400 pupils attending the school had returned to London from evacuation areas a year ago, and the school was reopened for them. It had been hit by a bomb in 1940 and five persons were killed.

The known victims besides the children in the one building were 10 children and 6 women killed by a bomb which smashed three London houses, and 6 children and 3 women killed when a bomb passed through the top of a cafe and across a street into a row of houses.

Tunis Front: 'Give Us More Guns and Aid'

Continued from Page 1

El Bab and along interminable dusty ribbons across southern desert lands.

And I have seen the transport aircraft, which although it has pronounced limitations can go part of the way to the forward areas.

Meanwhile, French freight trains are puffing stentoriously over one-track railroads northward and southward.

It is impossible to appreciate the need for time in getting adequate supplies to the front or to attack in strength unless one has seen the transport problems this country has tackled and the difficulty in avoiding bottlenecks.

The only sustained advance so far has been by troop formations that can temporarily solve the supply problem from the resources immediately to hand. This in particular, means the squadrons of France's camel corps. They have come from what the French call the "South South"—way down in Tripolitania—and have been padding across the desert, subsisting on their own specialized type of "iron rations" described as a bunch of dates and water.

These camel troops are now in communication with Gen. Jacques Leclerc's Fighting French columns of tanks and truck-borne infantry that have made an epic long-distance trek northward from Lake Chad. General Leclerc, in turn, is in touch with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery through the Eighth Army's desert reconnaissance groups by means of camel squadrons composed of Arab soldiers under French officers.

When Axis commissions were paring down France's miltary strength in North Africa to small formations, the veiled Arab riders moved out into the desert and kept out of the Germans' range until after the French swung into action following the Allied landings. Now, in separate groups, they have been at work starting to roll back the southernmost Italians in Tunisia toward the distant coast of Tripolitania. At Gat there has been the paradoxical situation of the Italians evacuating the stronghold there by the most modern means, air, to escape one of the most ancient means of attack—the camel.

Navy Decorations To 12 Officers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Decoration of 12 officers and four enlisted men for heroic conduct in action was announced by the Navy Department today.

The Navy Cross was awarded Ensign Harold White, son of Lawrence B. White, Florence, S. C., for bravery in bombing and strafing Japanese naval forces in the Battle of Midway.

Among recipients of the Silver Star Medal were:

Commander Murr E. Arnold, air officer on the U. S. S. Yorktown, whose wife, Mrs. Gala Arnold, lives in Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Commander John F. Delaney, engineer officer, U. S. S. Yorktown, whose wife, Mrs. Barbara Ross Delaney, lives in Bradford, Mass.

The Distinguished Flying Cross went to these officers for heroism in the Battle of Midway:

Lieut. Lawrence C. French, whose wife Mrs. Mary Ruth French, lives in Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. (jg) James P. O. Lyle, of Pittsburgh, who lists his official address as Baltimore.

Ensign Philip J. Rusk, son of Mrs. Henry J. Rusk, Cold Spring, New York.

Ensign Benjamin Tappan, son of Mrs. Gail Tappan, Baltimore.

Virgil L. Weeks, pharmacist's mate, first class, son of Jake W. Weeks, Athens, W. Va., was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal posthumously for heroism in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

Guadalcanal:

U. S. Army Troops Replace Marines

Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson disclosed today that Army ground troops have replaced Marines in the Solomons and are commanded by Maj. Gen. Alexander Patch, who has moved his headquarters from New Caledonia to Guadalcanal.

"The Marines who fought so long and so well in the Solomons are getting a chance to rest," Secretary Patterson said at a press conference.

General Patch, who commanded the troops which landed in New Caledonia last year, relieved Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift of the Marines not quite a month ago, Mr. Patterson said.

The Army troops and General Patch are under the general command of Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, who commands all Army troops in the South Pacific, but the operations in that entire area are still under the command of Admiral William F. Halsey, Mr. Patterson said.

British Banks Challenge Charge of Obstructionism

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 21—British bank chiefs have this week been making a contribution to postwar-planning proposals with a stanch defense of the private banking system.

The bankers have, in fact, chosen the occasion of this year's annual statements to shareholders to take up the challenge of political progressives who lately have been charging private banks with being one of the obstacles in the way of a better world order. Bank shareholders have heard their chairmen reply to the widespread call for nationalization of banks.

The line several of these annual statements have taken is to stress the great services which the existing banking system renders to the public. Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank—the largest in Britain, with deposits at the end of 1942 of £760,000,000—declared British banks to be a labor-saving essential to affairs of the nation, quite apart from their many other functions.

Latest Service

He gave as an instance the latest wartime service undertaken by the banks, namely, "banking" of clothes coupons for traders. British clothing stores today sell goods over the counter in exchange for clothes coupons and can replenish stocks only as shoppers' coupons are returned.

Counting, recounting, storing and dispatching coupons would be a great extra strain on the understaffed wartime shops, so the banks have put their organization at the disposal of the shops.

The Midland Bank alone has 17,000 coupon accounts, turning over 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 coupons weekly.

The clothing stores just draw checks on the coupon accounts and the banks do the rest. But being in the red on coupon accounts is barred.

Maintain Services

This is just one argument put forward for retention of the existing private banking system—namely, that despite the wartime loss of a skilled staff, which in the case of the National Provincial Bank amounts to 56 per cent, the banks not only have maintained their usual services, but have dealt with a big expansion in deposits and even have fulfilled new functions.

Rupert Beckett, Chairman of the Westminster Bank, was more outspoken in his report when he said, "In Parliament, in certain sections of the press, in speeches of exalted clerics [this is taken as a reference to the Archbishop of Canterbury], a spirit of criticism—even of resentment—of the banks is frequently manifested."

Mr. Beckett contended that nationalized banks would be less efficient and more expensive than the present system. The flexibility of the present system would give place to rigidity, he said, with regulations standardized and more hard and fast to safeguard against all conceivable losses, since public funds and not those of private institutions would be at risk.

Plethora of Detail

The personal touch in banking, Mr. Beckett argued, would be lost in the remote control of Whitehall, while Government requirements would inevitably involve the furnishing of much more detailed information and the filling out of more forms. He denied the banking system was a monoply, since Britain today has eight large banks and a considerable number of small ones directly competing with one another for business.

In a passage taken as bearing on the Beveridge report, Mr. Beckett said forecasts and pronouncements of Utopian schemes left him sympathetic but uneasy. Sound banking, he continued, precluded taking a plunge into the unknown and also precluded stating what bankers would or would not do in conditions as yet hidden.

On the other hand, Sir Robert Neton Barclay, Chairman of the District Bank, declared it would be a calamity if the war ended without a clearly defined program for the changed world ahead. He described the Beveridge scheme as welcome if only as an indication of the Government's determination to take active steps in this direction.

Rationalising Burden

According to Sir Robert, the financial burden of the Beveridge social-security plan, which he charged vested interests with criticizing, would not really prove so heavy as might appear. To a large extent the nation was already carrying that burden in a more costly manner through social services and he believed it was largely a case of rationalizing the financial burden which already exists.

What does the man in the street here think of the private banking system?

The majority still do not have accounts with private banks. Mostly they draw their pay packets, spend their money, and deposit what is left over with the Post Office Savings Bank, in savings certificates, or with insurance societies. They don't see much wrong with the idea of state banking, and many of them have a conception of private banks as pinnacles of capitalism.

The bulk of the middle-class and more well-to-do wage earners give the private banks full credit for the services they render.

Manager as Adviser

These folk usually regard the bank manager as a valued friend and adviser. To some, he acts as their stock broker, too. On his judgment may depend their whole careers. He may advance them capital or allow them overdrafts on no better security than his confidence in their ability to make good—a service which, it is admitted readily, the state might make much more ado about.

At the same time, there is widespread feeling that bankers in the past have had too free a hand in deciding national and international policy—not always to the best interests of nationals and communities as a whole.

In other words, many persons would like the service of private banking to continue with a minimum of state bureaucratic intervention but also with great governmental control of higher policy.

When I can get my bank manager interested in other things than my own account, his favorite topic of conversation is the way women have made good in bank jobs since the war began. He considers some measure of state control of banks is inevitable in the future. His chief concern is to maintain individualistic and personal service to customers and keep out civil-service rigidity.

'Fit as a Fiddle,' Father Goes to Navy

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21 (AP)—Pronounced "100 per cent fit" by the Navy Enlistment Board here, Verne D. Case, father of 15 children, today was on his way to Navy Pier, Chicago, to prepare for shore police work which he sought "to free a younger man for combat service."

The former St. Edward, Neb., police chief, who has three sons in the armed services and a fourth awaiting a call from the Navy, said his wife and 10 of the children will remain in St. Edward where "they will be provided for." Two married daughters live in Omaha.

"Everybody in the family is doing their part," Mr. Case said. "They said I could go, and I want to help get it over."

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South African Unions Propose Wartime Conciliation Board

By Allied Labor News

CAPE AOWN, Jan. 21 — The South African Trades and Labor Council, after widespread native strikes in Johannesburg, appealed to Premier Jan Christian Smuts last week to set up industrial conciliation machinery to deal with wartime labor disputes, particularly those involving non-Europeans. At present, among the many disabilities suffered by native workers in South Africa, the most severe is the denial of legal status to non-European trade unions, composed of native Africans, Indians, and Orientals.

Serious industrial trouble has threatened in Johannesburg since the Wage Board in October set unskilled wage rates at 24 shillings a week (about $6). A strike by several thousand unorganized native dock workers in Durban was broken by colored troops brought down from Natal. Strikes of native workers occurred in several Johannesburg industries in December, and at the end of the month the strikers included almost 5,000 municipal workers, food workers and teamsters.

Out of South Africa's 10,000,000 people, the 8,000,000 natives are confined to unskilled jobs, principally in mines and in agriculture, and the few collective agreements their trade unions have reached with progressive employers are still illegal. Nonetheless, in the past year many new unions have been formed whose membership is almost entirely non-European. Early this year, shortly after the formation of a dominion-wide Council of Non-European Trade Unions, Labor Minister Walter B. Madely announced that the Government was preparing to recognize native unions, Because of the opposition of big mining companies and their representatives in Parliament, this policy has not yet been put into effect.

The growth of organization among native workers is indicated by the composition of the first convention of the Council of Non-European Unions, held in Johannesburg last month, and attended by 87 delegates representing 29 unions, principally in light industries such as food and canning, laundry, chemicals and candy making. The convention was told by Mr. Madeley that "many difficulties still stood in the way" of recognition, and that it would be impossible to alter the Industrial Conciliation Act at present. Mr. D. Kosa, President of the Council and Secretary of the largest African Union, the Non-European Commercial and Distributive Workers, said: "The failure of the Government to interest Africans in the war is partly due to its refusal to grant trade union recognition." He demanded that Parliament recognize the non-European unions as a war measure. The Council also voted to press for minimum wages of 40 shillings a week (about $10); the right to do skilled work; an an increase in dependency payments for families of native soldiers (wives of white soldiers now receive $60 a month with extra allowances for each child, while wives of Africans receive a flat figure of $11).

These demands are supported by both sections of South African labor. At the Trade Union Unity Conference called by Mr. Madeley at the end of November to consider forming a single South African labor body, representatives of the Cape Federation of Labor Unions, covering unions in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and other cities of Cape Province, and the South African Trades and Labor Council, centering in Transvaal, the Orange Free State and Natal, voted unanimously for full recognition of African unions, arming of African soldiers and increased use of Africans in industry.

Many government officials also realize that a change in the Dominion's "civilized labor policy" is necessary to win the war. Mr. D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs, told a recent meeting of businessmen in Pretoria: "We must recognize that the native and the colored man, the mainstay of our prosperity, should take their proper place not merely as drawers of water and hewers of wood, but also in skilled and semi-skilled occupations. At present there is strong opposition to this, and as a result we are not making the best use of the labor of some 8,000,000 of our people, who are mostly relegated to a position of great poverty in our midst. We shall never reach the standard at which we aim until we abolish all color bars and make the best possible use of all our human resources."

King Gustaf Opens Swedish Parliament

Associated Press Radiophoto

This Came by Air From Stockholm

The annual speech of the King from the Throne was made the subject of a test of the new radiophoto circuit from Stockholm to New York via RCA Communications. Foreign Minister Christan E. Guenther of Sweden is the tall figure in the foreground.

Sweden to Fight and Stand If Attacked

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 21 (AP)—The newspaper Helsinki Sanomat says increased Swedish military preparations are a precaution against a possible Allied landing in Norway or elsewhere in Northern Europe.

Pointing to recent Swedish assurances of solidarity with Finland, the paper said, "with the fortunes of war fluctuating on the world fronts, we know how to give full value to the advantage of our having behind our back to the West a friendly State growing militarily stronger year by year, and whose contribution is likely to determine at a decisive juncture what kind of peace the North will get."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Sweden has issued its order of the day in case war should cross its precariously neutral borders.

It is the order "Fight and stand."

There has been no doubt of the side on which freedom-loving Sweden would fight, if developments should bring it into the conflict. But the deep inferences of friendship with the United Nations, contained in Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson's current speech to the Riksdag, are not the factor which has attracted the major attention. Rather, it is the vigor with which he gave notice before the point session of Sweden's Parliament that his country will not be caught napping by any "fifth columnists."

"In case of war," he said, "all orders, which ask the people to cease fighting are false. Even if the radio should send out statements about ceasing of fighting and similar things, all this will be sent by our enemies."

"The Army and the population should never follow such provocative orders. If war comes to Sweden we will fight till the end, every man, woman and youth. We will stand together as long as there is a single enemy in our country. Our orders will be: Fight and stand."

Goal of Possible Attack

Any German attack on Sweden would probably be in order to use the Swedish railways and to secure better communications with Norway or Northern Finland.

More than 48 per cent of the Swedish budget for 1943-44 will be spent on defense alone. Of the total of 4,131,000,000 kroner (about $1,032,750,000) called for the ordinary, emergency and investment budgets, the sum of 1,985,000,000 kronor is set aside for defense spending. The budget for the year 1942-43, presented a year ago, called for a grand total expenditure of 3,956,000,000 kronor of which 2,030,000,000 kronor was scheduled for defense spending.

Army regulations were recently revised. The changes enable the Swedish Command to oust any officers or soldiers who might not be reliable enough in case of war against Germany.

The new regulations, worked out by the commander-in-chief of the Swedish armed forces, Gen. Olof Thoernell, provide that "professional soldiers will be prohibited from belonging to certain organizations, that are inimical to the State, and prohibit all defense personnel from attending of meetings of such organizations.

The new regulations also include "Special arrangements for the military service of members of these organizations; the banning of distribution of these groups within the military, and the checking of public appearances of certain holders of military commands, who are members of these organizations, to prevent the abuse of the freedom of speech."

Sweden has at the moment about 600,000 well armed troops at its disposition. The Royal Swedish Air Force has about 50 squadrons of fighter, bomber, and reconnaissance planes, and has been vigorously building up its reserve.

The Swedish Navy may become the decisive factor in the Baltic Sea. The Navy has at present eight battleships, two cruisers, one airplane-carrier, 25 destroyers, 16 motor torpedo boats, 32 submarines, one mine layer, 18 fleet mine sweepers, 84 mine sweepers and submarine chasers, 12 depot and mother ships. There are furthermore about 125 naval auxilliary vessels.

Ships Under Construction

Under construction are two cruisers: "Goesta Lejon" and "Tre Kronor" three large destroyers and motor torpedo boats, part of them may have been already finished.

The air-raid-shelters are provided with air-conditioning equipment and up to date as far as sanitary installations are concerned. There is a large Air-Raid Warden Corps, Home Defense Unit and 85,000 women serving as auxilliary forces.

The Swedish "fifth column" is a very small minority. But the Swedes are conscious of the fact that the Swedish Nazis have very powerful support from Germany and that Field Marshal Göring personally directs all actions against Sweden. It is furthermore significant that in the last months and weeks several Swedish Nazis have been convicted of espionage. The recent appointment of Dr. Hans Thomsen as German Minister to Sweden has been taken as an indication of a change of course. Dr. Thomsen, was the German chargé d' affaires in Washington, and is expected to pursue a more vigorous policy than Prince Viktor zu Weid, the former Nazi Minister.

Swedish Riksdag Opens With Prayer

By Religious News Service

Stockholm

The Swedish Riksdag's current sessions was opened with a solemn service of prayer.

Participants in the service, which was held in the Chapel of the Royal Palace, included King Gustaf, the Crown Prince, and other members of the Royal Family. Prior to the ceremony, members of the Riksdag marched in dignified procession from their legislative quarters to the chapel.

"Christ," an officiating clergyman told the Assembly, "must now, as of old, be supreme in our law."

Nazi Lawlessness 'Legalized'

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Completion of a new Nazi "National Law Code," intended to apply exclusively to German citizens within the Reich, is stated to be imminent. Berlin advices reaching the Associated Press via Sweden indicate that after promulgation of the new code citizens of non-German blood must submit to "international law recognized by Germany."

The only details so far disclosed are:

That parents who fail to educate their children "in true Nazi spirit" will become punishable according to the new code.

That judges will not be "subjected to guidance but will make decisions according to their free conviction in agreement with the National Socialist Weltanschauung (philosophy of life)."

It is too early to say whether the new code is the "new body of law" which Hitler promised the German people in September, 1934, and which, as he stated, would have its roots in Nazi doctrine. If so, it can be hardly more than a compilation of minor laws and regulations issued during the last 10 years and the belated legalization of hitherto illegally, but generally, applied practices. As it is, the more important aspects of the administration of justice in Germany have been taken care of by the new Criminal Code of 1935, and by the Decree on the Simplification of Administration, of August, 1939.

Neither Is Innovation

Neither of the two precepts of the announced new code can be considered exactly an innovation. Education "in true Nazi spirit" has been compulsory since December, 1936, when the duty to enlist in the Hitler Youth was extended to all German boys between the ages from 10 to 18 years, and to all girls between the ages from 10 to 21.

Since then no German child has been able to remain outside the Hitler Youth.

However, a considerable number, while complying with the regulation to enlist, appear not to have attended the educational courses. Against these law evasions the government issued a decree in March, 1939, threatening juveniles who violated their duties with prison terms up to three months.

In cases where the violation could be traced to influence on the part of the parents, the children were removed from their homes for good, and the parents were fined or imprisoned, or both.

Text Not Available

Concerning the judges, the exact German text is not available. The phrasing that the judges will not be subjected "to guidance" is somewhat ambiguous. The term guidance may mean either regulation or direction.

In the former case, the new code simply would legalize what has been the continuing practice under which the German judges must not consider themselves bound by written laws, but must base their judgments on the "people's sound instincts" and on the legal and moral concepts as evolved by Hitler in "Mein Kampf" and in subsequent speeches.

If, on the other hand, the term "guidance" were to be understood as meaning "direction," it would indicate the government's willingness to restore the independence of the judges—something that appears completely out of the question.

It may be, however, that the Nazi Minister of Justice, Dr. Georg Thierack, considers his task of reforming the judicial apparatus as successfully concluded. Dr. Thierack, a ruthless Nazi and former President of the ill-famed People's Tribunal, was appointed Minister of Justice last September. Hitler was aroused at that time by the stubbornness of certain German judges who still administered justice according to statutory law rather than to party demands. Dr. Thierack was ordered to make the judges toe the line. It may be that he succeeded to such a degree that further "guidance" appears unnecessary.

Little Help to People

Whatever the actual meaning of the term "guidance" may be in this specific context, the new code will not improve the extreme insecurity in which the German people find themselves today. This insecurity is the result of the perversion of the legal system brought about by the Nazis.

The Nazis abolished the two fundamentals of justice—that all citizens are to be equal before the law; and that no punishment could be meted out if not provided for in the law. These principles were replaced by:

1. Hitler's proclamation of March, 1933, according to which equality before the law was reserved for those "who did not deny their support to the Government."

2. The decree of June, 1935, which made acts punishable if they contradicted the "sound instincts of the people" and ordered the judges to punish those "non-codified crimes" according to the law whose basic idea they fitted best.

Both actions were in conformity with the Führer's declaration of October, 1933, that "only within the framework of National Socialist ideology can justice be allowed to be independent."

Other measures that destroyed the personal security were:

Identification of Party and State, whereby every non-Nazi came automatically in the group of state enemies.

Introduction of the concept of collective responsibility, and of such terms as "people's parasite" and "antisocial type" into the vernacular of German law.

Exemption of all acts of the Gestapo from judicial appeal, which privilege later was extended to the ordinary police if and when their acts had a political character.

Virtual abolishment of judicial revision of (non-political) administrative acts.

Punishment without preceding trial or contrary to the sentence at which the trial judge may have arrived.

Goebbels Asks Ban On Luxury Spots

By the Associated Press

Germany's Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, has urged the closing of luxury bars and restaurants catering to only a few persons and certain "institutions and shops where nothing can be bought" in order to free personnel for war work, a Berlin broadcast said.

The broadcast said it was "senseless" to keep such places open, and that they should be closed due to the necessity of "adapting the mode of living at home to requirements of the war."

Nazis Exploit 'War Potential' Under New Intra-Axis Pact

By the Associated Press

Signing of a new economic treaty between Germany, Japan and Italy was announced last night by the Berlin Radio, which quoted the German Foreign Office as saying the pact would enable the Axis "to exploit to 100 per cent the war potential of the Tripartite Powers with a view to winning ultimate victory."

The radiocast was recorded by the Associated Press.

The treaty also will serve as a basis of permanent collaboration "after a victorious termination of the war," declared the radiocast, which treated the signing as an event of great significance.

The pact, to run concurrently with the ten-year military pact of Sept. 27, 1940, provides for extensive interchange of goods in addition to financial and technical co-operation, the Berlin Radio explained, passing lightly over the allied blockade which has made commerce between Germany and Japan virtually nonexistent.

Dealing only with glowing generalities, the radiocast said:

"Although details concerning the application of the new economic treaty are yet unannounced, Berlin quarters feel convinced that German, Italian and Japanese engineers and organizers will, to an evergrowing extent, succeed in creating preliminary conditions to carry through the new pact to the fullest extent and thus bring about the final collapse of the enemy.

After the war, the announcer said, the treaty will help to "assure the welfare and development of all the peoples adhering to the Tripartite Pact" by a program of "mutual and unconditional assistance.

"For instance, Japan, in order to carry through the development of her new huge territories, needs the most highly efficient machinery as well as first-grade optical and electro-technical appliances as produced in excellent qualities in Germany.

"On the other hand, Japan has at her disposal for export most essential raw materials like tin, copper, oil, seeds, etc., in large quantities."

Economic parleys between Japan and Italy began "at just about the time preliminary work on the Japanese-German agreement had reached a decisive stage," the radiocast said.

Details regarding the exchange of these commodities will be worked out by special delegates of the three governments, who will keep economic relations "under constant observation," the radiocast declared.

The agreement was signed at Adolf Hitler's headquarters by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Japanese Ambassador Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima. An identical pact was signed in Rome by Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and the Japanese chargé d'Affaires, Shunichi Kase, the Berlin Radio said.

Newest Princess Is 'Daisy Liberty'

OTTAWA, Jan. 21 (AP)—Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands has named her third daughter Margriet Francisca, which means in English "daisy liberty."

Princess Juliana said the first name has a special significance which she will disclose later. And for the little princess born while her country is occupied by German invaders, the second name of "liberty" again indicates the stubborn faith of her parents and her people that the Netherlands again will be free.

The little princess' birth as a Netherlands citizen was registered in a ceremony at the hospital yesterday.

Fliers' Rescuer Finally Killed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—A long-time Coast Guard aviator rescued two stranded, wounded survivors of a Flying Fortress crash from the icecap of Greenland and then presumably was killed in trying to save a third man.

The aviator was Lieut. John A. Pritchard, Jr., of Burbank, Calif.

When word was received that radio contact had been sstablished with the crew of the Flying Fortress, lost two weeks previously, Lieutenant Pritchard took his ship in close to the Greenland coast. Suddenly he sigsted the wreck of the bomber, and Benjamin Bottoms, his radioman, messaged that they were ready to land.

"Don't try it," the men on the ground replied. "You'll never make it."

Lieutenant Pritchard, however, chose a long down-slope where heavy snow blanketed the ice and settled his Grumman amphibian upon it. He hiked four miles over the ice and snow and found the survivors weakened by lack of food and from the cold. He could only take two pasengers at a time, and succeeded in partially carrying the two injured men to the plane.

Describing the takeoff down the snow-covered slope—one of the men said, "I can only explain it by saying 'God was with us.' We bumped from hill to hill, each time bounding a little higher, until suddenly we had the old, familiar, smooth sensation of being airborne."

Next day Lieutenant Pritchard and his radioman attempted to save the third Fortress survivor. Little is known about what happened except that they succeeded in landing and picking up the unidentified Army airman. They crashed returning to the cutter. Reconnaissance flights disclosed wreckage of their plane—but no sign of life.

Wage-Price Limits for Chungking

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 21—The Capital of Free China has instituted wage and price ceilings.

And, judged by American standards, the price level is somewhere in the stratosphere.

The highest labor wage in Chungking has been fixed at 60 Chinese dollars, that is at the present rate of exchange three United States dollars a day for temporary workers in machine shops. Maximum wages in the mining industry are now between 80 American cents and those of carpenters and masons one American dollar a day.

In most cases the wage ceilings which were enforced on Jan. 15 are considerably lower than actual wages have been in recent weeks.

Price ceilings for commodities were introduced on the same day on levels close to those prevailing since the end of last year.

Courageous Step

This first attempt to enforce wage and price ceilings not only in Chungking but also in several other cities must be regarded as a courageous step of the Government, for it is generally recognized that China's relatively undeveloped administrative machinery must find its course even more difficult than the Administrations of the United States and Great Britain to prevent a rise of prices in consequence of wartime inflation.

The main problem will be to prevent producers and merchants from withholding their goods in the expectation that an actual scarcity of commodities in the market may at last compel the Government to further raise the price ceilings.

It is intended, however, to make the producers and especially merchants' guilds responsible for the continuation of a normal supply of all the present important commodities to the markets. In the same way the Government hopes to counteract the tendency on the part of suppliers to make up to themselves for price restriction by lowering the quality of their goods.

Government's Promise

The Government has promised the public to be very strict with the guilds as well as with individual manufacturers and merchants who may be found guilty of undermining the Government's attempt at price stabilization.

The introduction of the ceilings on Jan. 15 coincides with the period of seasonal lull in the upward move of prices which in each of the past years lasted from December until March or so. This seasonal lull, caused by the customary strict debt settlement at the Chinese New Year, is generally expected to give the Government's price control measures a good start.

'Lend-Lease' Margarine Proposal Is Protested

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, in a letter from its president, Paul T. Truitt, protested to Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.) of Wisconsin Jan. 20 against his request that margarine instead of butter be sent abroad in the Lend-Lease shipments.

Mr. Truitt said Senator La Follette's recommendation to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard sought "protection for the butter industry against competition from oleomargarine." He also protested the Senator's "unfortunate characterization of oleomargarine as a cheap substitute."

'Ceiling' Is the Word in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chungking, China, Jan. 21

Price pegging in Chungking provides a "ceiling" in the highest sense of the word. One can get a fine pair of shoes for from $40 to $47.50—and made from imported leather, too. Shoes from inferior grade native leather can be had for a mere $20.

Here are some other maximum prices, quoted in the equivalent of United States currency.

Typical food prices a pound: $1.03 for wheat flour; rice 24 cents; wheat bread 29 cents; tea, $3.50; imported powdered milk, $18.35.

The maximum charge in restaurants for one dish of Chinese food is between $1.25 and $3.

Typical prices for clothing: $1.40 to $2.10 a yard for native cotton cloth, $49.35 for an ordinary Chinese overcoat, $1.50 to $2.25 for men's cotton socks, $15 for a shirt.

The price of fuel has been fixed at $3 a hundred pieces of compressed coal balls and at $260 a ton for charcoal which is indispensable in every Chinese household. The price of native made pig iron is $10,000 Chinese or $500 United States a ton.

The price ceilings for some miscellaneous goods are $2.50 for a small bottle of fountain pen ink; 75 cents to $1 for a native-made tooth brush, $1.10 for a cake of Shanghai-made soap and 32 cents for a hair cut.

The prices for footballs and basketballs, still available in several shops, have been fixed at $15 to $45. Even the cheap and useful Chinese paper umbrellas which used to cost no more than 10 or 12 cents Chinese money are now to be stabilized at $25 Chinese or $1.25 United States.

Big Water Power Development In Canada in Sight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Development of 300,000-400,000 horsepower by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission at Des Joachim on the Ottawa River, near Pembroke, is forecast by Dr. Thomas Hogg, chairman of the Commission, in a recent address here before the Electric Club.

He detailed negotiations between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, a mine, and the Federal Government begun last May for the development of power sources on the Ottawa River. It is now understood that these agreements await only the signatories of the contracting parties, but so far no date for the opening of the Ontario Legislature has been announced.

Dr. Hogg indicated that the agreements would give Ontario rights to develop almost 400,000 horsepower on the Upper Ottawa, and Quebec similar rights to 360,000 h. p. at Carillon and allied sites.

This is the remaining major development possible in Southern Ontario, he explained. There is in this part of the province only about 200,000 other horsepower still available for development, largely in scattered small sites in eastern Ontario and Muskoka.

In 1918 Canada produced 2,500,000 electrical horsepower; in 1939, 9,000,000 horsepower, and in 1943 he expected that probably 10,500,000 horsepower would be serving industry, practically all of it from waterpower development produced with a minimum of labor requirement.

Oil Man Is Found Guilty Of Threat to President

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 21 (AP)—A verdict of guilty as charged was returned by a jury in Federal Court here Jan. 20 against William Thomas Reid, oil man, charged with threatening to kill President Roosevelt. The jury had been out about four and a half hours.

Mr. Reid faces a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment, a fine of $1,000 or both. He also faces another indictment charging seditious utterances.

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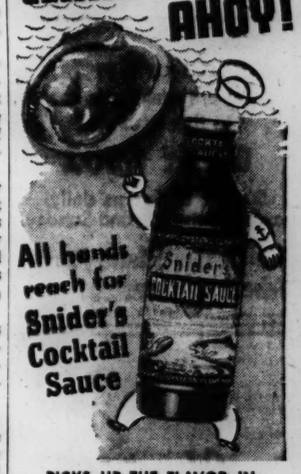

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Chile Moves Against Agents of Axis

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 21 (AP)—Chilean authorities undertook today the suppression of Axis espionage and liquidation of "fifth column" activity following Chile's rupture of relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

The Government pledged that no steps would be taken against Axis nationals who abide by Chile's newly-adopted position.

It was estimated there are about 20,000 German nationals in Chile, as well as many more of German extraction, chiefly in the southern part of the country, about 12,000 Italians, chiefly retail tradesmen spread evenly throughout the country, and 700 Japanese. The latter are comparatively recent arrivals and reside principally in Northern Chile's strategic ports and mining centers.

President Rios explained Chile's action last night in a radiocast address to the nation, saying it had been done for the defense of democracy and continental solidarity.

He said "no nation and no individual can look with isolated indifference" on the war.

"Fulfillment of Obligation"

"Today," President Rios said, "our brothers on the American continent expect and ask greater co-operation, and in fulfillment of our moral obligation for solidarity we interrupt or suspend our diplomatic relations with the governments of Axis countries."

In an apparent reference to Argentina, the only American republic continuing relations with the Axis Powers, Señor Rios said, "It is my firm intention and the will of my Government and our country to continue at peace and most cordial relations with all brother countries of America whatever direction they wish to take in their international policy."

President Rios carefully pointed out that the measure was of "a strictly diplomatic nature," and "does not mean in any way repudiation of the peoples of Italy, Germany and Japan."

"We owe much of our economic life, social structure, our armed forces, cultural development and racial make-up to the peoples of these nations," he said. "These debts created affection which cannot be clouded by a measure of transitory nature."

Course Long Debated

It has been a year since the Foreign Ministers of the 21 American republics, meeting at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unanimously recommended the break, and Chile's course has been debated for months.

But President Rios declared that Chile's failure to carry out the agreement until now did not mean that "Chile showed itself rebellious in the fulfillment of its duties."

On the contrary, Señor Rios said, "our policy has been continuous. We proceeded without excesses or precipitation. We advanced gradually along the road preserving our national dignity and rights and our sovereignty at every moment."

President Rios asserted the Government had decided "to face the new difficult days which will come with attention fixed exclusively on the destinies of the fatherland."

A large public demonstration in support of his action is planned for tomorrow by political organizations and leaders who have been campaigning nearly 12 months for the severance.

Message From Welles

Minister of the Interior Raul Morales received a message from United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles stating: "Through the measures taken by her Government, Chile has occupied rightfully a proud place at the side of those members of the family of American nations which have united in the defnse of the integrity of the Western Hemisphere and liberties so precious to the American peoples."

The Brazilian Ambassador, Samuel Souza de Leão Gracie, whose country is the only South American belligerent, said upon leaving the Foreign Office:

"This decision places Chile in the democratic front."

Bolivian Ambassador Alberto Ostria Gutierrez, who as Foreign Minister expelled Axis diplomats from his country, said the break "unites us more than ever."

Britain Is Hopeful Of Argentina's Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Jan. 21

Britain, exercising a strong commercial influence in Argentina through trade and investments, intensified its diplomatic offensive to break down the Castillo policy of "prudent neutrality," when Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden spoke to the House of Commons.

London, he said, looks "forward to the day when the whole South American Continent will have ceased to be in relations with our common enemy."

Argentina is the only South American country maintaining relations with the Axis.

Naive Nazis

By the Associated Press

Chile's break with the Axis will facilitate Germany's war in the Pacific, according to the German "reaction" as roadcast by the Berlin Radio.

This is the view taken by the Berlin propagandists:

"Reaction in the German Capital to the report announcing severance of Chile's diplomatic relations with the Axis powers may be summarized as 'regrettable, especially for Chile.'

"This sober and laconic statement is symptomatic of the general viewpoint taken in the matter throughout Germany. Chile's decision is insignificant as far as German war strategy is concerned. In fact, Chile's step will to some extent facilitate warfare in the Pacific, since now Germany will have no more to take regard to Chile's special interests.

"It is stressed in Berlin that Chile has no real cause for breaking off diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. Germany's attitude has always been correct."

Peru Pleased

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 21 (AP)—President Prado cabled Chile's President Rios of the "pleasure of the Peruvian people and Government" over Chile's severance with the Axis, and a Foreign Office spokesman said it would enormously benefit the American cause and continental defense.

"I renew our great desire to strengthen the cordial relations that united our countries through mutual understanding and wide co-operation at this historical moment in which the world's destiny is at stake," President Prado's message said.

'Losing Balance'

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 21 (AP)—Chile's break with the Axis has left Argentina isolated on the South American continent and in the position of an acrobat losing balance on a slack rope, a Havana radio commentator said last night.

Argentina, he added, doubtless was looking for an opportunity to end relations with the Axis in a way which would not cause loss of face in view of Argentina's past attitude.

Labor Board To Establish Subdivisions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The War Labor Board today formally announced a plan to decentralize its activities through the formation of 12 Regional Labor Boards empowered to make final decisions of labor disputes and on voluntary wage and salary adjustments.

William H. Davis, WLB Chairman, said that under the new setup, expected to begin operation within a week or 10 days, the National Board will function "as a supreme court for labor disputes" by retaining the right to review regional decisions.

Each Regional Board will have 12 members, with equal representation for labor, industry and the public. The WLB's Regional Advisory Councils in 10 cities will be reorganized as regional boards, and boards will be established in two new regions, Detroit and Seattle.

The WLB's Regional Directors will become members and chairmen of the Regional Boards. Other members will be selected later.

In addition, the plan calls for the appointment of Regional Wage Stabilization Directors to take over the Regional Director's present duties of ruling on certain voluntary wage and salary adjustments, and for selection of permanent tripartite panels in all major cities to hear disputes and make recommendations to the Regional Boards.

Merchant Marine Inquiry Resolve Gets Approval

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The House Rules Committee has approved a resolution calling for a continued investigation of the Merchant Marine national defense program.

A resolution asking for $100,000 with which to continue the inquiry already begun in various shipyards and shipbuilding concerns is to be introduced by Chairman Schuyler Otis Bland (D) of Virginia of the Merchant Marine Committee today.

The Committee through subcommittees last year conducted an investigation into the Higgins ship contract cancellation, and also the steel situation as it affected ship construction requirements. It also studied various contracts on which the general accounting office claimed the Government had made over-payments.

Roosevelt Hails Resumption Of Work by Mine Strikers

Continued from Page 1

nature. A special meeting was called for 2 p. m. E. W. T. Monday to receive the President's reply.

"There is nothing to gain by staying out," said Hugh Cavanaugh, President of the South Wilkes-Barre Colliery local of the Glen Alden Coal Company, one of the world's largest anthracite producers.

"We do not want to embarrass the President," he added. "But we will continue to fight against the 50 cents a month union dues increase and also for an increase in wages."

The dues issue started the wave of walkouts Dec. 30. Demands for a $2 a day cost-of-living bonus followed.

It was evident before starting whistles sounded at 7 a. m., E. W. T., today that the back of the strike had been broken.

Collieries Reopening

Strikers returned to the South Wilkes-Barre, Woodward, Huber and Lance collieries of the Glen Alden Company and the prospect-Henry colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

Cries of "Back to work boys!" rang through their union halls. The 1,800 employees of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's Prospect-Henry colliery yelled unanimous approval of a stop-strike motion and waived formal ballotting.

The Lance colliery of the Glen Alden Company, with 1,000 members, voted 250 to 110 to return and Glen Alden's South Wilkes-Barre colliery local, representing 1,400, ratified a back-to-work vote taken Jan. 18. The mine did not reopen after the first ballot, although no pickets were posted.

Heads Hampton

R. O'Hara Lanier

Dean of Instruction at Hampton Institute, Va., became its president following Malcolm S. MacLean's call to active service in the United States Navy.

Negro Dean New President At Hampton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON, Va., Jan. 21—R. O'Hara Lanier, Dean of Instruction at 75-year-old Hampton Institute and first Negro ever to assume leadership of the historic college, became acting president here Jan. 20 following President Malcolm S. MacLean's surprise announcement that he had been called to active service in the United States Navy.

Dr. MacLean, who came to Hampton Institute as president in 1940, said, in announcing Dean Lanier's appointment by J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the Board of Trustees, that he himself would leave the campus immediately to report for duty in Washington.

Dean Lanier, who also came to Hampton in 1940, has had a distinguished career in the field of Negro education, and this past summer was elected to Phi Delta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society, at New York University, where he is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree in Secondary Education and Guidance. Formerly assistant director in the Division of Negro Affairs of the N. Y. A., he had also been dean of Houston College, in Houston, Texas, for five years. Prior to that time he taught at Tuskegee Institute, and was dean of the college, director of the summer school, and founder and director of extension work at Florida A. & M. College in Tallahassee, Fla.

A native of Winston-Salem, N. C., Dean Lanier was educated at Lincoln University (Pennsylvania), where he was awarded the bachelor of arts degree in 1922, and at Stanford University, where he received the master of arts degree in 1928. He was a Rosenwald fellow at Harvard University in 1931-32.

Drunkenness Cut By Shorter Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The number of drunk arrests have been cut in half here since the city's barrooms went on a 14-hour shift, and liquor stores were compelled to close their doors at 8 p. m. Formerly, bars could operate until 2 a. m., before the new order was issued by the State Board of Equalization after conferences with military authorities. It became effective on Dec. 10.

Under the new regulations, cafes and liquor stores may open at 10 a. m. and bars must close at midnight, and off-sale stores at 8 p. m. All drinks left on the bar at the stroke of midnight must go down the drain.

Jail records here revealed that on Dec. 5-6, the last week end before the closing order, 86 persons were booked at the city bastille on plain drunk charges and drunken driving, whereas on the following week end, Dec. 12-13, only 43 were booked on similar charges.

"People either are doing more drinking at home out of sight of the patrolmen, or else are calling it a night at midnight when the cafes close," one officer said.

Those Serving Liquor Called Foes of Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 21—Among the worst enemies of soldiers and of the war effort are well-meaning folk who think they are not showing due hospitality unless it takes the form of offering alcoholic liquor, in the opinion of Robert E. Harvey, who has had six months' experience in an important and unique job—that of a full-time co-ordinator for the City of Denver in its relation with the military establishment.

That Mr. Harvey has succeeded in his work is shown by Denver's high reputation among soldiers and the absence, for the period of Mr. Harvey's service, of any serious trouble between soldiers and civil authorities. Military leaders of the several large camps established near Denver are highly pleased with civic co-operation as expressed through him.

"The predators, those who ply soldiers with drink and other temptations for money, are not easy to deal with, although we are successfully doing it," declared Mr. Harvey.

"The problem they present, however, is a simple one compared to those citizens—they mean well, and would resent any imputation that they are not both hospitable and patriotic—who force drink on servicemen.

"Boy after boy, with very little experience with liquor and little or no desire for it, has told me of being offered highballs or cocktails as a routine part of the hospitality in a private home, and of being urged by hostesses until they feel they would be impolite to refuse.

"In one case, a man whose own son is in the service, picked up two young soldiers on the street, bought them drinks, and, in an irresponsible condition himself, forced upon them the keys of his car and a pint of liquor, telling them to go out and have a good time.

"Their 'good time' ended half an hour later, when they were arrested for running through a red light and driving while intoxicated, and suspected of the theft of the car."

Mr. Harvey has two sons of his own in the service, and a third who is going in. Thus, he has a very personal interest in the welfare of servicemen.

"We are controlling liquor establishments by voluntary early curfew, adopted by all but a few, by requesting the military authorities to place out of bounds those that persist in serving already-intoxicated soldiers, and in the case of night clubs out in the country beyond our jurisdiction, by co-operating with the ration authorities, as to gasoline rationing."

There has been no commercial vice tolerated in Denver since the establishment of the big soldier camps, and Mr. Harvey praised highly the efforts of Denver police to keep it down.

Under agreement with military authorities, no soldier is ever booked in Denver when the charge is no more serious than intoxication. Intoxicated soldiers are held only long enough to be turned over to military police, who maintain headquarters in the police building, and are sent back to their several camps in vehicles which make the rounds for that purpose.

The soldier thus treated is back on duty the next day instead of possibly being in jail or absent without leave. The camps surrounding Denver have one of the highest proportions of duty-fit soldiers, hard at work forwarding the war, in the United States, Mr. Harvey said. He believes this reflects the success of the joint city-military program.

La Guardia to Take Stand In Senate Probe of Flynn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Thorough airing of the charges against Edward J. Fylnn, Minister Designate to Australia, has been voted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which lists Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York as one of the six additional witnesses to be summoned tomorrow. Other New York politicians, active or retired, are on the list, which was composed at an executive session of the Committee last night after a long first day's hearing.

Charges that Mr. Flynn is unfit for the post to which President Roosevelt has assigned him are being pushed primarily by Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, in conjunction with Sydney S. Baron, a press agent and Executive Secretary of the New York "Committee to Reopen the Flynn Case." Mr. Baron gave prolonged testimony following the appearance yesterday of Mr. Flynn himself and his law partner, Monroe Goldwater.

The six additional witnesses are those whom Mr. Baron urged the committee to call. They will be invited to appear, but if they fail "on a voluntary basis," Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas explained, "we shall subpoena those whom the Committee may desire."

Mayor L. Guardia is being summoned as one who, Senator Bridges charged, had publicly declared that "compared to Flynn, Boss Tweed was an amateur crook."

Others are:

An Imposing List

Paul J. Kern, former N. Y. Civil Service Commissioner, who made an investigation of the charge that city labor, material and equipment were used in paving a parking space at Mr. Flynn's summer home in November, 1941, but who was dismissed by Mayor La Guardia.

Samuel Foley, Bronx County District Attorney, where Mr. Flynn is Democratic boss.

William C. Herlands, N. Y. City Commissioner of Investigations, who looked into the paving block charges.

Robert Moran, former Public Works Commissioner of the Bronx, who arranged the paving job for Mr. Flynn, allegedly without the latter's knowledge.

Daniel Daly, Foreman of the Grand Jury to which Mr. Foley presented the paving block case, which exonerated Mr. Flynn and who, according to Mr. Baron, subsequently received a federal job.

The name of Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State may also be added for Mr. Baron declares that he, as former N. Y. City Chamberlain made a report charging irregularities in the handling of investments in the Chamberlain's Office while it was occupied by Mr. Flynn.

It seemed impossible, as the two different versions of Mr. Flynn's character and activities were presented to the Committee yesterday, that they could both cover the same man.

Flynn Makes Good Impression

Mr. Flynn was on the stand for two hours yesterday and Democratic members of the Committee afterward professed themselves impressed and pleased.

On the other hand, Mr. Baron, who followed the testimony of Mr. Flynn and Mr. Goldwater, immediately charged that Mr. Flynn had "perjured" himself at various points in his testimony.

He charged that Mr. Flynn had known perfectly well when he swore in Arthur Flegenheimer as Deputy Sheriff without salary at the close of his term that he was actually the notorious "Dutch Schultz."

Mr. Flynn, on the other hand, testified that Flegenheimer, or Schultz, was one of "many hundred" special deputies given badges "as a gesture to people with whom we are friendly," of a sort which Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana likened to "Kentucky Colonels."

Mr. Baron likewise charged that Mr. Flynn had known that the city was installing paving blocks free, a fact denied by Mr. Goldwater, whose testimony dealt principally with this incident.

Mr. Baron said the blocks and labor were valued in "excess of $2,000"; Mr. Goldwater said the 2,000 blocks were discarded material worth about $80 and the cost of carrying them $210, and that the whole affair was done without Mr. Flynn's knowledge at the orders of Mr. Moran, who has taken responsibility.

U. S. Proposed as 'Arsenal' While Allies Do the Fighting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Senator John H. Bankhead, 2nd., (D) of Alabama proposed today that the United States concentrate on the production of food and weapons and call on the other United Nations to furnish any additional fighting men needed to win the war.

Declaring that some 7,000,000 physicially fit Americans already have entered the service and that present plans call for the monthly addition of 400,000 more, Senator Bankhead told the Senate:

"In view of the absolute necessity of at least continuing and, if possible, increasing the production of war materials and instruments and implements, it is apparent that it will be dangerous to withdraw from war production many more men for service in the armed forces."

Solution Proposed

Senator Bankhead said it seemed to him that the most practical solution "is to continue in position to serve ourselves and our Allies as an arsenal for production and supply of food and instruments of war, and call upon our Allies to furnish the additional manpower necessary to constitute any sized army that may be used to our advantage."

He said the time had come for Congress "to reappraise the entire manpower program with special reference to fixing the maximum number to be inducted into the Army" and to that end offered a resolution calling for hearings on the problem by the Senate Appropriations Committee, of which he is a member.

"The soldiers supplied by Russia and China are in immediate contact with our enemies," he said. "The soldiers supplied by Great Britain and her dominions are in large measure in the same situation."

Front Lines Far Away

"Soldiers to be furnished by the United States, if sent across the Atlantic Ocean, must travel more than 3,000 miles and be confronted with the hazards of submarines and airplanes. Our soldiers sent across the Pacific must travel six or seven thousand miles and encounter the dangers of destruction from the fleet, submarines, and airplanes of the Japanese.

"In addition, we must send guns of every kind being used in the war, including rifles, machine guns, antiaircraft guns, cannon, and tanks. We must also send food and clothing."

Of all the countries in the world, he asserted, China and Russia are in the best position to furnish men, while this nation is in the best position to furnish equipment. He estimated that China alone could raise a 25,000,000-man army.

"Why should we not accept these undisputed facts and apply to them the rule of sound reason and unanswerable logic?" he asked.

Plane Crash in Dutch Guiana Kills 35 Passengers and Crew

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The crash of a transport plane under contract to the Army, with 26 passengers and nine crew members killed Jan. 15 near the coast of Dutch Guiana in South America, was announced today by Maj. Gen. Harold L. George, commanding general of the Air Transport Command.

Complete identification of the passengers has not been established, and their home addresses have not been learned, but their names were:

Maj. Eric M. Knight of Pleasant Valley, Pa., author; William Hodson, New York, City Welfare Commissioner, on leave to the State Department to assist Herbert H. Lehman; P. E. Foxworth, New York chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; H. D. Haberfeld, also of the F. B. I.; James W Seeger, Capt. Albert L. Seeman, O. E. Henryson, State Department; Dr. S. S. Dorrance, flight surgeon; First Lieut. Charles W. Campbell, Second Lieut. Robert B. Walker, Second Lieut. John P. Girline, Second Lieut. Thomas L. Gallagher, Staff Sergeant Russell A. Baughman, Staff Sergeant Robert M. Stoflet, Staff Sergeant Ellis M. Roberts, Jr., Second Lieut. Call A. Mattea, Flight Officer Charles S. Shively, Second Lieut. Max Solomon, Sergeant Charles S. Roberts, Jr., Staff Sergeant Heyward O. Wylie, Sergeant Oscar Spahr, Capt. Basil D. Gallagher, First Lieut. Donald C. Martin, First Lieut. Peter D. Barnhart; Morris Lewis, information specialist in the office of Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn; Charles H. Brown of the California-Arabian Oil Company.

Members of the crew were Crew Captain and Pilot B. Dally, First Officer T. M. Wagner, Second Officer E. L. Bacon, First Navigator J. E. Voss, Second Navigator J. M. Kane, Flight Engineer C. E. Quisenberry, First Radio Operator Leonard La Frank, Second Radio Operator L. J. Moriarity, Flight Purser E. Dempf.

There were no survivors of the crash, which General George said occurred in a remote section of the Guiana coast. The next of kin of allthe military personnel aboard the plane have been notified, he said, and the announcement of the crash was delayed only because of thetime required to reach the scene and determine the extent of the casualties.

The plane was flying south, having left this country about a week ago, General George said, and all those aboard were on their way overseas, some probably going to North Africa.

The plane was operated by an air line which General George did not identify, but which is one of the American commercial lines operating planes on regular schedules for the Air Transport Command to all parts of the world.

Members of the crew were all civilians employed by the air line.

The number of casualties in a single crash, General George explained, was due to the great size of the plane. As larger aircraft come into service on the Army's routes, he said, individual mishaps will involve larger numbers of persons, but he said the percentage of losses on the contract lines has been extremely low.

A board of Army air officers is investigating the circumstances surrounding the crash, General George said, but so far there has been nothing to explain it.

"I might add," the General said, "that the pilot and crew were just about the best in the business."

23 Plead Guilty In Tax Fraud Case

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Pleas of guilty to charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States of $3,500,000 in alcohol taxes were entered yesterday by 23 men who took part in operating what Federal officials called the biggest liquor syndicate yet found from the standpoint of output.

The 23, including Vito Biallo of Brewster, N. Y.—described as the No. 1 man—and John Dellea, North Egremont, Mass., who ran a rented farm at Chatham, interrupted their trial in Federal Court to so plead, leaving 13 co-defendants to face continuation of the proceedings today.

Bill Offered to End Tennessee Poll Tax

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 21 (AP)—Twin legislation designed to wipe out Tennessee's poll tax and set up a state-wide system of permanent voter registration was introduced yesterday by Gov. Prentice Cooper's Administration.

One bill provides for abolition of the poll-tax levy itself and another sets up a registration-plan and repeals-code sections making the tax a prerequisite to voting.

The two bills are designed to complement each other. Should the double-barreled registration bill fail of passage, the State would retain laws making the poll tax a prerequisite for voting even though its companion measure, eliminating payment of the tax itself, were enacted.

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Brazil Cradles Giant Steel Industry

Brazil at War
Second Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Amid the spreading glare of total world war, an industrial giant is being born in South America. Its name is Brazil.

Brazil's nascent age of steel, cradeled to the accompaniment of hammer blows struck by 5,000 workers toiling day and night to complete the $45,000,000 steel mill at Volta Redonda, today is beginning to tap the earth's greatest single iron ore reserves. These reserves could replace all tanks and warships now in the world without being hardly dented.

That is the picture brought to the United States by Marcos Carneiro de Mendonça, Brazilian owner of one of the largest metallurgical combines in South America, who has been negotiating for much-needed American equipment.

"We do not ask United States industries to deplete themselves," Senhor Carneiro de Mendonça said during an exclusive intervied given to The Christian Science Monitor. "We need help at certain points in order to speed our contribution to the common war effort of the United Nations."

Nearing Production

He gave assurances that the Volta Redonda mill, under construction for a year and a half, should be producing within about that much more time. Located on the main railway halfway between Rio de Janeiro and the commercial metropolis, São Paulo, Volta Redonda is the first stone in Brazil's foundation for building a heavy industry.

Asked what Brazil needs more than anything else to unlock its resources for the benefit of the United Nations, Senhor Carneiro de Mendonça exclaimed:

"Transport — transport of all types."

The first and most urgent bottleneck of transport is in ships, he added. At its present stage of industrial development, Brazil, like the United States in an earlier time, must look abroad for most of its heavy machinery.

Rich in Minerals

The transport situation with which Senhor Carneiro de Mendonça is most immediately concerned lies along Brazil's overworked railroads and highways. Iron ore deposits lie in mountain ranges. Roadbeds built years ago were neither as straight nor as gradual in grade as is now desired, he explains. To carry Brazil's mineral wealth to the new mills and to ports of embarkation, railways are being straightened and levelled.

Senhor Carneiro de Mendonça mentioned especially work that is being done with United States help on rail lines in the Mantiqueira region near the city of Santos Dumont. Lying about 120 miles inland from Rio de Janeiro, this section holds one of the rich iron deposits that are concentrated in the State of Minas Gerais. So rich is this large state in minerals, including gold, that the name itself means "General Mines."

Steel, rather than gold, is Brazil's new interest, and Senhor Carneiro de Mendonça dwelt on how extensive his country's prospects are. Present estimates place Brazil ahead of all other countries in known iron ore reserves. With 15,000,000,000 tons, some of it running to 70 and 72 per cent in iron content, Brazil has nearly one fourth of world stocks. The United States is listed with a fifth, and France a sixth. Outside Brazil, 45 per cent iron ore is considered rich, Brazil starts grading ore as poor below 58 per cent.

From these reserves, still almost untapped, Senhor Carneiro de Mendonça reports a phenomenal increase in productive capacity. The latest printed figures on Brazilian exports averaged around 400,000 tons. He is authority for the statement that Brazil today could export 800,000 tons, and expects to double this amount during 1943.

The 1,500,000 tons marked out for possible export this year will in turn be doubled when the Rio Doce mines begin pouring 3,000,000 tons a year to the port of Victoria. This is 300 miles north of Rio de Janeiro.

Industrial Giant

These figures on iron ore production, combined with the oil outlook described in the first article of this series by Brazil's Economic Co-ordinator, João Alberto Lins de Barros, show what an industrial giant is rising on the South American horizon.

When Brazil's almost untapped stores of aluminum, magnesium, and other strategic materials are stirred into the industrial pot, this country of 45,000,000 persons becomes impressive in any company.

It is not too much to say, as Dr. Lins de Barros and Senhor Carneiro de Mendonça do, that Brazil is destined to play an industrial role in South America comparable to that of the United States in North America.

Argentina, the only other industrialized country near Brazil, lacks the iron, coal, oil, aluminum, and other key sinews for a great age of production.

Peru, on the Pacific Coast, is richly endowed with copper, oil, and many minerals, but could not hope to compete with its gigantic Brazilian neighbor.

Tide of Development

In conversation with Senhor Carneiro de Mendonça at New York (he previously had been most courteous to me during a trip to Brazil), you feel the same surging tide of national development that sweeps through the words and manner of Dr. Lins de Barros. These and other leaders of the coming Brazil are consciously riding a great wave that even yet is only at its inception. Years, possibly a century or more, ahead lies the crest when Brazil may easily rank as one of the world's greatest industrial powers.

All of the main elements are there, locked in the soil of this mammoth country. And Senhor Carneiro de Mendonça holds one of the throttles by his activity in the Usina Queiroz Jr., Limitada. Centered in the State of Minas Geraes and with interlocking interests elsewhere, this firm has grown from pioneer beginnings in Brazilian industry.

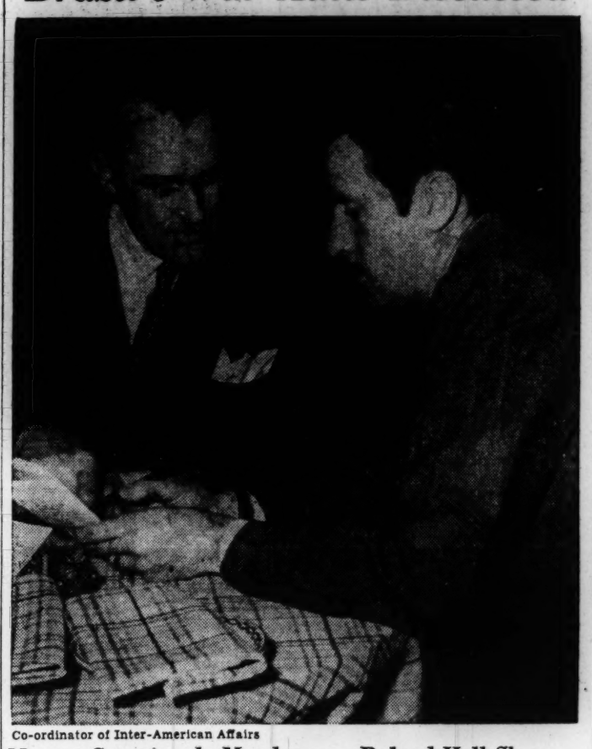
Brazil's Co-ordinator Has Broad Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

Brazil's Economic Co-ordinator, Dr. João Alberto Lins de Barros, has under his direct control the Brazilian powers corresponding to those exercised in the United States by the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, the War Manpower Commission, the Tariff Commission, and several other agencies.

By actions subject only to final approval by President Vargas, he is to direct the mobilization of "all utilities and economic resources existing in the national territory," including manpower, control of production, exports and imports, domestic and foreign transport, prices, and rationing of food and other resources.

Brazil's War Aims Discussed



Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs

Marcos Carneiro de Mendonça Roland Hall Sharp

Senhor Carneiro de Mendonça, owner of Usina Queiroz, Jr., Ltda., largest metallurgical industry in South America, in a recent interview with Mr. Sharp, Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor, declared that Brazil is marshaling all its iron and steel facilities to speed victory of the United Nations. He said his country particularly needs mining and steel mill equipment.

Allies Admit Ship Sinkings Imperil Entire War Effort

Continued from Page 1

with each other and with the air forces which hunt the submarine from the air."

Aid to Russia Slowed

Vital and urgent aid to Russia is being slowed down by the continuing depredations of the undersea war. Ships carrying valuable supplies to the Soviet Union are fighting their way through, but in his latest report on Lend-Lease, Mr. Stettinius admitted that "the shortage of shipping and enemy attacks along the difficult supply routes to Russia," were gravely slowing up what could be a veritable avalanche of weapons usable against the enemy—as the Soviet Army is showing it can use them—if they could get there.

"The submarine situation is bad and it will stay bad for a long time," Mr. Davis has told his press conference more than once, and he told it so again yesterday for special reason. He wants to get over to the American people the seriousness of the situation without giving out any more information than the Navy, in agreement with the British, will permit.

"Up to date, our reported losses have been heavier than to this time last month. They are not a great deal heavier, but they are heavier."

Public Needs to Know

"I know you are getting tired of hearing me emphasizing this situation, but the American people should be aware of its seriousness."

None of us, of course, is getting tired hearing Mr. Davis "emphasize" how bad the situation is, but he is having a difficult time getting his story over to the country without being allowed to disclose enough of the facts which prove how serious the situation is.

Admiral Noble described the North African expedition as "a perfect operation" by the greatest number of ships ever gathered into one armada and guarded by a sufficient air escort.

This protection, he pointed out, was so effective that not one ship was sunk before the fleet passed Gibraltar, and only one lost in advance of the actual landing in the Mediterranean. This, he contended, was proof that when enough escort ships were along, the submarine attack could be successfully countered.

Airplane accompaniment for ships was, according to the Admiral, "invaluable," but he insisted that planes alone could not cope with the situation any more than escort ships alone.

Five Axis Subs Sunk

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Rear Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, Commander of United States Naval Forces in the South Atlantic, announced today that five Axis submarines have been sunk in the last month in the South Atlantic.

Admiral Ingram said a German surface raider had been intercepted in these waters and scuttled by her crew in the same period.

"There have been comparatively few sinkings of Allied ships in the South Atlantic," he told a press conference, "and we've gotten a high percentage of enemy craft—higher, I believe, than in other zones.

"We can account for five submarines within the last month. Our success is due largely to the fine air forces of the United States and Brazil, which are doing a magnificent job operating from basis extending from Bahia northward."

Admiral Ingram said the job of the South Atlantic forces was "to guard the South Atlantic shipping lanes from the coast of Brazil almost to Africa, protecting ships going to Africa and the Near East."

The Admiral disclosed that although the British patrol the South Atlantic close to Africa, the United States Navy already is using the base at Bathurst, Gambia, on the western bulge of Africa, and expects very soon to have its own bases at Dakar and Freetown.

He said that Axis raiders, when they encounter powerful allied naval units, commonly scuttle their ships.

Within the last few days many survivors of sunked Axis submarines have been captured on or near the coast of Brazil, he said.

The Admiral added that survivors of the recently scuttled raider weer being held in Brazilian prisons.

Pressure Grows Against Peyrouton

Continued from Page 1

press, in Free French circles and among many American commentators.

One proposal is that the United States send to Africa a political representative of sufficient public stature, prestige and experience to be able to relieve Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower of the nightmares of French politics which have weighed heavily on both his time and his prestige.

Mr. Murphy's own usefulness in this respect has been compromised by the controversy now raging over the whole body of American-French policy beginning with the recognition of the Vichy regime and ending with the appointment of M. Peyrouton with which he has been associated, and also by Mr. Murphy's comparative youth and limited diplomatic experience.

Quite regardless of whether Mr. Murphy has been right or wrong in his past decisions, he is now so suspect by British, Free French and American liberal groups that little he can do in French Africa will be acceptable to them or above suspicion.

Suggested Advisers

The British have set an example by sending a man of Cabinet rank to represent them politically in Africa. Such names as those of Henry L. Stimson, Myron Taylor, and George Messersmith have been suggested here on the ground that a person of such stature could spare General Eisenhower, speak with weight and authority in Africa, and be able to make his decisions understandable back in the United States.

So far, the State Department has been willing only to reinforce its political staff in Africa by sending subordinate officials to aid Mr. Murphy. Several able junior officers of the Foreign Service have been sent out already, but Mr. Murphy has been left in charge of the establishment and remains the man who makes the political recommendations to General Eisenhower.

Giraud Insistent

There seems to be a disposition, in the historic stone pile where Cordell Hull holds sway, to feel that any retreat on Africa would be an admission that the whole so-called "Vichy policy" of the State Department was a mistake and that they are dtermined not to do it if it can be avoided.

But avoidance is going to be difficult, particularly since the Peyrouton appointment. As it is understood here, that appointment was made on the initiative of Gen. Henri Giraud, who had known Peyrouton previously, had confidence in him, wanted him and demanded him over expressed State Department qualms about the wisdom of elevating another man tarred by the Vichy brush to high position in French Africa.

But factual points are no longer relevant due to the emotionalism which has come to surround the whole situation. The State Department is being accused of having a preference for the men of Vichy over men who left France to carry on the fight. It would be extremely difficult to find evidence in support of such a charge.

Yet the charge is made from so many angles and so vehemently that the State Department is going to be forced to take some step which will free it from the appearance of "evil" intent even though convinced of its own innocence and at the same time protect it from decisions which no matter how justifiable do more harm than good.

The Peyrouton appointment was made on the basis that the French administration in Africa is both French and free to do what it thinks best about its own internal affairs. On such a basis the State Department takes the position that it could recommend against M. Peyrouton, but could not refuse when General Giraud insisted.

Rapprochment Hurt

However, the State Department is interested, as is everyone, in bringing about some conciliation between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and General Giraud. The Peyrouton appointment erected a new and formidable obstacle to any such conciliation. The Fighting French immediately and heatedly protested and took the vehement public position that they could never associate themselves with a man who had at one time been Vichy's "chief of police" and responsible for the arrest of hundreds of loyal Frenchmen.

Thus, by acceding to General Giraud, the State Department further alienated the already suspicious and resentful Fighting French who see in the State Department a force which is either maliciously or through sheer incompetence playing into the hands of French reaction. No matter how sound the State Department motive, the result was bad and should have been sufficiently appreciated in advance to be avoided.

London Upset

London is equally incensed over the whole course of American political policy in French Africa, particularly because, again in effect and regardless of intent, it has elevated to power men who associated with Vichy and collaborationism and suppressed those whose hearts and actions have always been on the side of the United Nations in this war.

The State Department feels it has excellent reasons for everything it has done towards France. It asserts, and there is little reason to doubt the sincerity of the great majority who make the assertion and who are responsible for the French policy, that its basic interest is to prevent any compromise of the full freedom of France to form its own government after its liberation.

But the State Department has not succeeded in convincing the outside world of its correctness of purpose, its integrity and its competence. On the contrary, the doubts are so widely and forcefully held that it seems axiomatic today that somewhere, somehow there will be change in personnel or policy, or both, to meet this storm of criticism.

Panama's Traffic to Turn to Right In Preparation for New Highway Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA CITY, Panama—It has recently been announced here that traffic officials are at work on a new set of traffic regulations which will put into effect a right-hand traffic system in place of the left-hand drive now in use.

Newcomers and visitors to the Isthmus of Panama are always amazed to find that in both the Republic of Panama and in Uncle Sam's Panama Canal Zone all traffic moves to the left.

Origin of this system is said to be in the fact that during canal construction days, great numbers of wagon and truck drivers were brought to the Isthmus from British Jamaica where the left hand drive was customary. It was soon found that it was easier for Isthmian traffic to conform to the imported Jamaican drivers' ideas of traffic rules than for officials to undertake to re-train all of the new laborers.

With the announcement that the "pioneer road" which will connect the United States with the Panama Canal Zone, will be opened for traffic within the next few months, the Republic of Panama has decided to re-vamp its traffic system so that it will conform to the rules already in effect in the remainder of Central America and in the United States. While the "Pioneer Road," forerunner of the inter-American Highway, will probably not be opened to the general public, it is anticipated that the conflicting traffic systems would cause serious confusion and a necessary lessening of efficiency among the drivers of the strategic vehicles which will carry supplies from the United States to Uncle Sam's troops stationed on the Canal Zone.

The "pioneer road" is being rushed to completion as an emergency war measure by United States Army Engineers. It will serve to carry strategic overland traffic made vitally necessary by the acute shortage of boats which can be alloted to the United States-Panama Canal Zone services. At the same time, completion of this "pioneer road" will greatly facilitate the construction of the inter-American highway which is now being built by the co-operative efforts of the United States, Mexico and each of the Central American republics.

The opening of the "pioneer road" scheduled for April, 1943, will mean, that for the first time in history, through vehicular traffic will be possible between the United States and the Panama Canal Zone. With Panama's change in traffic regulations, drivers leaving the United States will be able to make the entire trip without experiencing the confusion which the change to left-hand driving at the Panamanian border would occasion.

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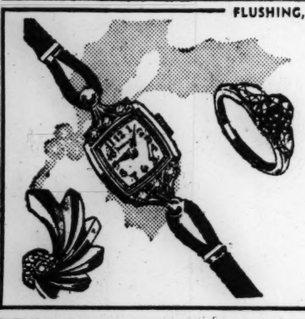
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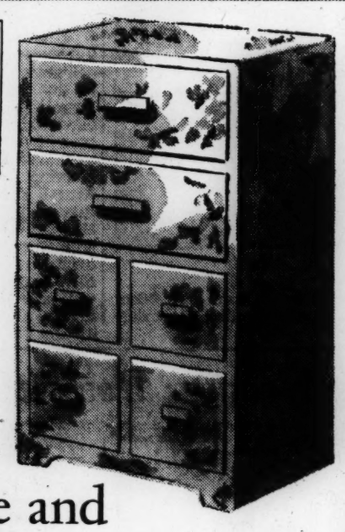
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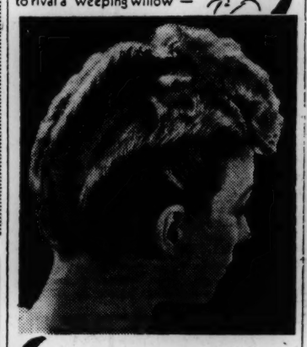
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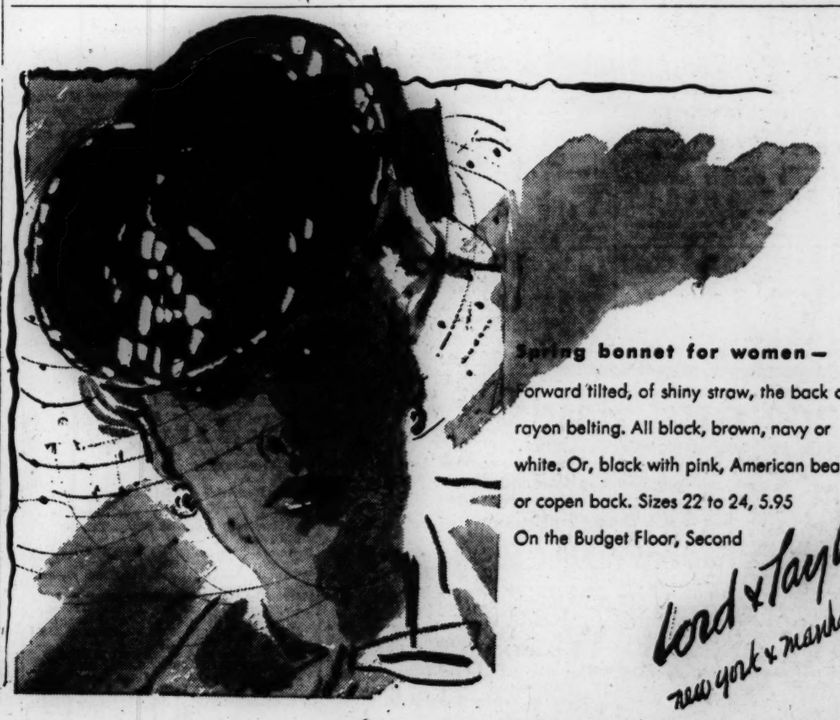
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New American Work for Symphony Concerts—Art Exhibition—Plays

Bennett's 'Sights and Sounds,' Hindemith Suite on Program

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Modern music, which got active in a big way about the year 1910 and kept on the upsurge until about 1930, is represented at the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concerts this week by a work of the American composer, Robert Russell Bennett, entitled "Sights and Sounds." Under the prevailing definition of those 20 years, any music was modern which in some particular way broke with methods and standards formerly in force; and the break, as a rule, was in the direction of large sound. There also had to be plenty of dissonance and no end of instrumental color.

Mr. Bennett's exploit in modernism, written in 1928, lives up in all respects to definition. Indeed, it fills the requirements so fully that it has perforce been subjected to neglect for the 15 years of its existence. The scoring is for such an extensive equipment and consequently for so many performers that it could not make progress. It was especially set back, no doubt, by the depression, which struck almost at the moment Mr. Bennett set down the last notes.

The piece stands in the form of a suite; that is, a set of movements that correspond to the length of a symphony and that have the characteristic moods of a symphony, the difference being somewhat like that between, we might say, a neighborhood of small residences and a single structure of court and garden type. For music must borrow its language from other arts for certain rough purposes of description.

* * *

Further about externals, the composition bears for sub-title in the published score (New York: Harms, Inc.) the legend, "An Orchestral Entertainment." It contains seven movements altogether, though only five are prepared for presentation by Richard Burgin, assistant conductor, who directs this week's concerts. The designations of these selected are as follows:

Union Station	Vigoroso
Highbrows	Andante
Lowbrows	Allegro
Skyscraper	Adagio Religioso
Speed	Presto

Plain to see, then, the plan of "Sights and Sounds" amounts to that of a symphony, with energetic first movement, singing slow movement, sprightly episode in perhaps a comedy vein, and smartly-paced finale. The Skyscraper scene, a glance inside the score shows, is but a brief interlude on the solemn order from which the concluding movement, Speed, may start off with suddenness and surprise.

Now composers may mark the sections of a suite, or a symphony either, with such pictorial heads as they please; they must always nevertheless set down at the right-hand corner of the page that starts each one a conventional Italian term to indicate tempo and mood; and no doubt the musician as he looks at the pages of his part gives a good deal more heed to Vigoroso and Andante than to Union Station and Highbrows. To him, therefore, the first and second movements will go pretty much for abstractions, even though to the listener they may pass for pictures.

* * *

Hopefully, in any event, "Sights and Sounds" will rate high as American music of that modern school which is fast becoming historic. Naturally, we must expect many passages of so profusely orchestrated a work to be devoted considerably to tonal effects. Here run flutes, piccolo, the clesta in rippling falls of consecutive fifths, with harp, piano and a few other instruments saving the tinkling notes from too bald a harmony and too jerky a rhythm. Here comes in the bass drum on an off-beat.

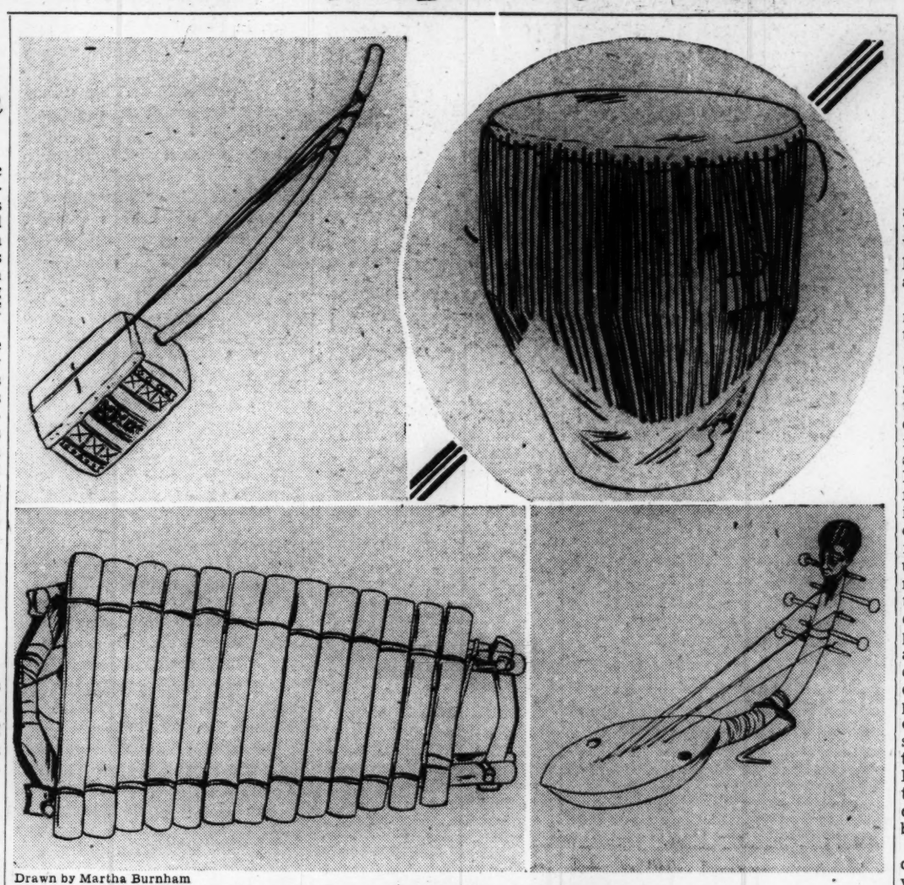
"Sights and Sounds" was written in a day when percussion instruments were in ascendant repute. Consequently it may impress audiences as something made considerably of noise. It was written when saxophones were enjoying a spell of honor. Sonorities of odd mixture may for that reason be expected. There was usually wanted a touch of the freakish in symphony music when it was hobnobbing with jazz. Hence a trumpet in B flat enters now and then with what the score denotes as a "wow-wow" solo.

We shall see, and hear; and whatever happens in Mr. Bennett's case, re-measurement has to be given to a work of post-modern days, the "Nobilissima Visione" of Paul Hindemith, dating 1937. Composed for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, the music has been heard in its theatrical form in Boston and it returns in the shape of a concert suite. It is biographical, dealing with the life of St. Francis; and again inevitably abstract, consisting of Introduction and Rondo, March, and Passacaglia on the Hymn to the Sun.

Symphony Luncheon

Boris Goldovsky will discuss at the Symphony Luncheon, Friday, at 12:15, at the Copley-Plaza, two suites: Russell Bennett's "Sights and Sounds," and "Nobilissima Visione," from Hindemith's Ballet, "St. Francis"; and two tone poems: Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" and Loeffler's "Pagan Poem." These comprise the current Boston Symphony program.

Smiley Burnette will team with Roy Rogers for the third time in the next Rogers special, "King of the Cowboys." Peggy Moran has been signed to play the feminine lead.



Drawn by Martha Burnham

Items From the Collection of Roland Hayes

Above, left: An East African instrument resembling the ancient Egyptian lute, having a box of carved ebony with skin top. Right: A telegraphic drum, about 18 inches high, with a drum head at each end played with the hands. Below, left: The Balangue, a marimba-like instrument with resonating gourds. Right: A primitive African Shoulder Harp, consisting of a skin-covered gourd from which strings run to a curved wooden neck with long ivory or bone tuning-pegs, and topped with a carved face.

African Musical Instruments

The current news dispatches concerning American troops in Africa are highly meaningful in the realm of musical Americana, as the circumstance is viewed by Roland Hayes, the Negro tenor, of Brookline.

"Africa certainly was the fountainhead of the stream of musical consciousness which produced our so-called American folk song, the Negro spiritual," Hayes told an interviewer. "I have discovered definite vestiges of African musical idioms in a certain number of the spirituals. I only wish I had the opportunity to pursue some of the perplexities of the study to a definite solution in Africa.

"It should be emphasized that although all the slaves were called Negroes on the American plantations, they had been brought there from many parts of Africa, and consequently represented many peoples and many stages of advancement. Some brought with them a heritage of musical culture in such a high state of development as to be amazing when fully understood.

* * *

"My own musical heritage traces back to the Ivory Coast, West Africa. It was from there that my great-grandfather, Abawiggi, was brought to Savannah, Georgia, about 1790. In Africa his position compared with that of the European troubadour. He created poems, and the music for them. Under slave conditions, he worked himself into the nearest equivalent possible. He became a preacher, who sang his sermons. The spiritual, 'He Never Said a Mumberlin' Word,' was his masterpiece."

In his years of study aimed at restoring garbled versions of the older spirituals to their original form, Mr. Hayes has acquired a fascinating collection of native African musical instruments. He has even learned to play a little upon such of them as still sound.

"It was an American soldier, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson," Mr. Hayes said, "who made a pioneer appreciative study of the spirituals, as he heard them around the campfires of Negro soldiers of the Union in the War Between the States. Maybe some unknown soldier or soldiers among our troops in Africa today will write down new musical discoveries."

After a brief word of description of his strange instruments, and illustrations of some of their tones, Mr. Hayes brought the chat to a close in order to rehearse with his accompanist, Reginald Boardman, for his recital Tuesday evening in New England Mutual Hall.

* * *

Conspicuous in the collection is a remarkable instrument in which strings run between a skin-covered gourd and a curved wooden neck pierced with long ivory or bone tuning-pegs. Above the top peg is a carved face suggestive of the woman's face customarily found at the end of the fingerboard of the viole d'amour of fifteenth-century Europe.

There is an m'bila, for which no comparison comes to mind. It is a truncated and flattened hollow wooden cone, four or five inches by one inch across the open end. A number of hammered metal strips, none more than about a quarter of an inch wide, and of graduated length, are attached to this resonator, with their ends forced up by a low bridge. Gentle strokes of the fingers produce tones somewhat like those of a Swiss music box, but more ethereal.

The balangue is one of the many marimba-like instruments in which gourds of varying sizes serve as resonators. Mr. Hayes reports discovering the curious fact that a balangue in his possession is capable of producing a scale similar to ours when one section is played, and a quarter-tone scale when another region is struck. These xylophones range in size from simple portable instruments to gigantic affairs on which many performers tap out their differing rhythms.

Opening Tonight

At the Shubert—"Ziegfeld Follies," new revue, presented by the Messrs. Shubert, Alfred Bloomingdale, and Lou Walters, with Milton Berle, Ilona Massey, and Arthur Treacher heading a cast which includes Jack Cole, Nadine Gae, Tommy Wonder, Sue Ryan, Betty Keane, the Rhythmaires, Jerry Bergen, Imogen Carpenter, Jack McCauley, the Jansleys, Jaye Martin, the Vikings, Mary Ganley, Patricia Hall, Penny Edwards, and Dixie Roberts. The production has been staged by John Murray Anderson, and the dances directed by Robert Alton. Curtain at 8.30.

Screen News

New York

"The Spirit of 43," in which Donald Duck takes to his income tax stint, is the title of the new Walt Disney short made at the request of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau. Five hundred prints will be distributed and exhibited under the auspices of the War Activities Committee of the motion picture industry. The film depicts the struggle between two sides of the average man—the thrifty and the spendthrift. One side of Donald is the Scotty, the spending side is Zootie.

* * *

Paramount has purchased "A Medal for Benny," said to be the first story written directly for the screen by John Steinbeck. Co-author is John Wagner, veteran screen writer. The story is a modern comedy with a war angle, played against a California background. Dorothy Lamour and Fred MacMurray will co-star, according to B. G. De Sylva, Paramount executive producer. Akim Tamiroff will have a featured role.

* * *

Gary Cooper has been chosen by Cecil B. DeMille for the title role in "The Story of Dr. Wassell," about the doctor from Arkansas who won the Navy Cross for evacuating nine wounded American sailors from Java. Others cast include Eddie Bracken and Lynne Overman, who will play two of the wounded men, and Carl Esmond, who will portray a young Netherlands army officer.

Water Colors Shown at Doll And Richards

On exhibition at Doll and Richards through the month will be water colors by Ralph Gray, Vladimir Pavlosky, Kleber Hall, Dwight Shepler, Dodge Macknight and Andrew Wyeth.

These painters have all been recognized in some measure for their skill with water color. Dodge Macknight, the veteran among them, laid aside his brushes about a dozen years ago for horticultural pursuits. His pictures still dominate any gallery with their fresh and vivifying color, and adroit manipulation of the brush. Mr. Macknight never slurred over facts; if he did economize strokes, it was only after the most careful consideration and through informing every daub of the brush with utmost visual import. While his neighbors seem to reduce mountains, houses, and rivers to a least common denominator of paint, his pictures give rounded, convincing and individual embodiment to each scene surveyed. The sand dune, the clump of birches, the panoramic mountain-valley view, each theme is presented with respect and careful translation into the pictorial idiom. Young aquarellists might well take a leaf from this painter, learning the higher discipline and deeper responsibility of the truly competent artist.

Dwight Shepler paints his water colors in a systematic manner, providing a clear presentation. There are pictures by him of Warm Springs Canyon, Port Clyde, and Intervale. Andrew Wyeth's aquarelles are struck off with youthful zest, with a full, broad, and sometimes splattering brush. Mr. Wyeth appreciates the forcefulness of sharp contrast. Vladimir Pavlosky's practiced hand records faithfully familiar views of the New England countryside. Ralph Gray makes a pleasing picture out of "Cat-o'-Nine Tails"; while he shows a more diligent application of skill in "The Verde Mine, Jerome, Arizona." D. A.

Samuel Goldwyn has signed Ann Harding for an important role in "The North Star," the new Lillian Hellman picture now in production. She will play the role of Teresa Wright's mother. Miss Harding's most recent assignment was as the wife of Ambassador Davies in "Mission to Moscow."

Ray Lee Jackson

Nemenoff and Luboshutz

Duo pianists to give a recital in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon

'Dark Eyes' in New York

By John Beaufort

New York

Although it is said not to be a widely popular song in the land of its origin, "Ochichornia" symbolizes Russia to a million U. S. radio sets. The play of the same name may have a similar effect at the Belasco Theater, where Jed Harris introduced it last Thursday evening.

"Dark Eyes," Mr. Harris is calling it, in easy translation for all of us. The authors are Elena Miramova and Eugenie Leontovich, who are also two-thirds of the trio of Russian artistes who descend upon a surprised Long Island mansion for a week end of impromptu theatricals.

Natasha Tapakovitch (Miss Leontovich), Tonia Karpova (Miss Miramova), and Olga Shmilevskaya (Ludmilla Toretzka)—might as well get it over with at once—are three destitute Russian actresses who have written a play for which they have no backer and a check for which they have no funds. Their friend, Prince Nicolai Toradje (Geza Korvin)—just call him "Nico"—warns them that they are headed for jail but brings them for refuge to the family of his fiancée, Helen Field, whose businessman father is fresh from tussles with Nelson and Knox in Washington.

* * *

Larry Field is enchanted with Natasha. Widower Field is enchanted with Tonia. Willoughby and Pearl, the Negro servants, are enchanted with Olga and her recipes. Babuchka—for grandmother—Field is enchanted by everybody. The only disenchanted Field is Helen who correctly suspects that Natasha is in love with Nico but Larry and Nico go off in the middle of the last act to fight in the wars. The ending is not in the nature of a surprise.

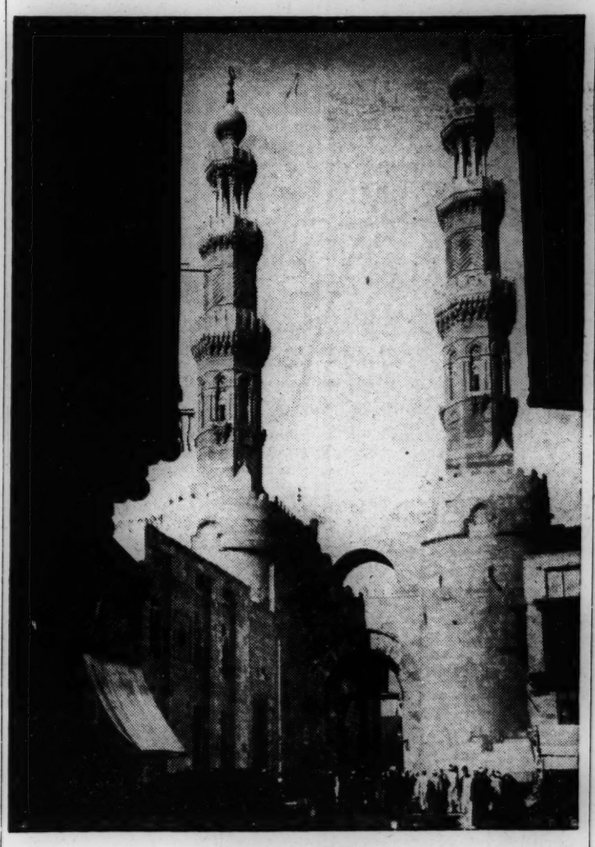
For comic effect, the authors rely liberally on the Russian capacities for mercurial changes in mood, for passionate dialects, for length analysis, and for philosophical speculation on a fine point.

Although it seems rough and overstrenuous and unsure of itself at times, a good deal of the play is amusing, some of it hilarious, a little of it touching. Some of it is alcoholic and some of it is coarse, embarrassing, and tasteless.

* * *

Miss Miramova's play of Tonia has the quality of light lyric comedy which one would have liked to see infused into the whole play. Miss Leontovich gives a somewhat uneven performance as Natasha. She is a capable comédienne but her occasionally serious moments had an overstridency. Ludmilla Toretzka hurtles about comically as a Russian ex-opera star who abhors Tchaikovsky.

What there is left for the others to do, they do with grace, Jay Fassett is excellent as the kindly, bewildered widower. Minnie Dupree behaves like a winsome grandmother. Carl Gose, Geza Korvin, Anne Burr, and Maude Russell do their bit to help the Russian trio, and Oscar Polk plays another of his polite Negro servants. Stewart Chaney has provided handsome Long Island settings. Mr. Harris has given the play well-schemed direction, which nearly always manages to cover up the thin spots.



Street in Cairo

Detail from the illustrations to Burton Holmes' lecture on "Our Fronts in North Africa" to be given at Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 p. m.
Doors: Orpheum, 9:15 a. m. Open State at 11:15 a. m.
She's a modern Joan of Arc sharing two great loves!
Joan CRAWFORD John WAYNE Philip DORN in Reunion in FRANCE
plus
Startling as a Scream! "EYES IN THE NIGHT" Edward ARNOLD . Ann HARDING
Starts Thursday! NOEL COWARD'S "IN WHICH WE SERVE"
Take the "EL" to Loew's
WE SELL WAR BONDS

XETER Ken. 7067
Exeter and Newbury Streets
JOAN BENNETT—DON AMECHE
"GIRL TROUBLE"
MARJORIE MAIN-LEE BOWMAN
"TISH"
Sun.-"I MARRIED A WITCH"

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY NOW
Errol FLYNN • Alexis SMITH
"GENTLEMAN JIM"
Plus "THE AFFAIRS OF MARTHA"

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
ABBOTT & COSTELLO
"WHO DONE IT?"
Plus 2nd Big Feature
FRI. "NOW, VOYAGER"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Fred MacMURRAY • Paulette GODDARD • Susan HAYWARD
"THE FOREST RANGERS"
in Technicolor
Plus "ICE-CAPADES REVUE"

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • HELD OVER UNTIL SAT. JAN. 30
MATINEE TODAY at 2:30
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
ROLAND YOUNG
"ASK MY FRIEND SANDY"
A New Farce by STANLEY YOUNG
with NORMAN LLOYD & MARY SARGENT
EVES. 55c to $2.75; THURS. MAT.: 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT.: 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL, COM. 1492
TOM'W 2:30—SAT. 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
RICHARD BURGIN Conducting
MON., JAN. 25, at 8:15
TUES., JAN. 26, at 3:00
SOLOIST
ROBERT CASADESUS
PIANO

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL ROCKEFELLER CENTER
HELD OVER • SIXTH WEEK!
Ronald COLMAN • Greer GARSON
IN JAMES HILTON'S
"RANDOM HARVEST"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "HATS OFF!"—a gay spectacle in four colorful scenes, produced by Leonidoff, with the Music Hall Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club, Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600

Gene TIERNEY • George MONTGOMERY in 'CHINA GIRL'
Plus In Person | Guy LOMBARDO & Band On Our Stage | NAN WYNN • Other Acts
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

2nd Year! THE HIT THAT WON THE CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 ST. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit, it is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 5th Month
Laugh Success!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
BILTMORE, W. of 47 St. Ci. 6-9353. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40 & Sun. at 3.

NEW LOW PRICES
BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS.
JUNIOR MISS
46TH ST. THEA., W. of Broadway. Ci. 6-6075
EVGS. (Except Mon.) 8:40, $2 Top.
Mats. SAT., 2:40; SUN., 3 p. m., 50c to $2

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50c to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Evs. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. No Mon. Eve. Perf. Mail Orders Filled.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"The most important and entertaining play of this season."—Barnes, Her. Trib. The Playwrights' Company presents
THE EVE OF ST. MARK
A New Play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
Cast of 25 including ALINE MacMAHON
CORT, 48 St. E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30
281 Seats $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40, $1.10-$2.75
Seats selling for next 8 weeks. Mail Orders Filled.

"One of the chief delights of the season"—BARNES, Her. Trib.
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY and THE THEATRE GUILD present
ALFRED LUNT LYNN FONTANNE
S. N. BEHRMAN'S EXTRAVAGANZA
THE PIRATE
MARTIN BECK, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Ci. 6-6363
Evgs. 8:40, $3.85-1.10 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $2.75-1.10

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD FREDRIC MARCH FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
WITH A COMPANY of 40 and Florence REED
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. Ci. 6-9156
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
Judith ANDERSON Edmund GWENN Ruth GORDON Dennis KING
Gertrude MUSGROVE Alexander KNOX Katharine CORNELL
BARRYMORE, West 47 St. Ci. 6-0390. Evgs. 8:30
$1.10 to $3.85. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30, $1.10 to $2.75

"Makes murder a parlor pastime"—Life
EVA Le Gallienne in JOSEPH Schildkraut
UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON THEA., 44th E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. Incl. Sunday 8:40—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
WITHOUT LOVE LAST 4 WEEKS
with KATHARINE HEPBURN ELLIOTT NUGENT
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:40.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Ask My Friend Sandy," by Stanley Young. Starring Roland Young. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bilon—"Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55.

Esquire—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 2:40, 6, 9:28. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 1:15, 4:35, 8.

Exeter—"Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 2, 5, 8:15. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Carnival of Winter Sports," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peery. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 6:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 2:50, 6:15, 9:45. "Our Town," Martha Scott, William Holden. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Ice-Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna, Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15. "Forest Rangers," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:45.

Modern—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 10. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Paramount—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:40, 3:10, 6:05, 920.

Scollay—"One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The Navy and the Nation," "Winter Sports," "Travel," "Borah Minevitch and His Harmonica School," "The Jungle," "Fine Feathered Friend," latest newsreels and other shorts Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:27, 10:07. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:37, 4:54, 8:34.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Color Cartoons," "Johnny Long and his Orchestra," "Skiing," "John Montague, Trick Golfer," "Vice-Pres. Wallace's Speech," and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"The Crime Smasher," Cosmo Jones. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:25, 6:45, 9. "Madam Spy," Constance Bennett. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:50, 10:05.

Tremont—"Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Francis Dee. 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:25. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:40, 9:55.

Uptown—"Sin Town," Constance Bennett 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:25. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Roland Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Miss V. of Moscow," Lola Lane. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. "Powder Town," E. O'Brien. Victor McLaglen. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:50, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. "Stand By All Networks," John Beal, Florence Rice.

Coolidge: "I Married a Witch," Frederick March, Veronica Lake. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "The Undying Monster," James Ellison, H. Angel. 1:50, 8.

University: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 3, 6:20, 9:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean, Jane Frazee. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan.

Codman Square: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Flying Fortress." Richard Greene. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 3:18, 7, 9:39. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 3:07, 8:28.

Park: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee and Molly. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young, Marsha Hunt.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Busses Roar" Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna. "Prison of Japan," Alan Baxter.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2:15, 8.

Strand: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. "Bashful Bachelor," Lum and Abner.

Capitol: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 2, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg, Bert Gordon. 1:30, 4:47, 8:03. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:44, 6, 9:17.

Mystic: "Undying Monster." John Howard, James Ellison. 2:08, 7, 9:58. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 3:20, 8:33

Strand: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 3:15, 9:10. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:55, 8.

Orpheum: "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg, Kay Harris. 2:25, 8:30. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 3:35, 7:10, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. "Joseph Smith American," Robert Young.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. "Blondie for Victory" Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Thunder Birds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. "Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, N. Bruce. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto Kruger. "Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 2, 8.

Strand: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Dan Daily, Jr. 2, 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Dr. Renault's Secret," John Shepperd. 2, 8.

Revere: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Dr. Renault's Secret," John Shepperd. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 2, 8.

Strand: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. "Bashful Bachelor," Lum and Abner.

Capitol: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Veles, Leon Errol. 2:07, 7:32. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 3:35, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney. John Sutton. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "Strange Case of Dr. Rx," Lionel Atwill.

Coolidge: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, Virginia Field, John Beal. 2:15, 7:45, daily.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, Jan Wyatt. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard.

Majors Back One Week; Contracts Are Held Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Everything is being set back a week in the coming major league baseball season—including the opening, the close and the All-star game—and even the "holdout" campaign, which precedes each pennant fight, may be in for an enforced delay.

This was indicated yesterday when President William Harridge of the American League met with President Ford Frick of the National loop to complete the schedule adjustments brought about by wartime necessity.

Harridge disclosed that all clubs in his circuit had been asked to hold up player contracts until the director of economic stabilization rules whether baseball comes under the salary freezing order Frick said National League clubs were withholding contracts for the same reason, with the exception of the New York Giants, who are proceeding under a regional ruling.

Hold Contracts

Baseball's advisory council, headed by Commissioner K. M. Landis, was asked for the national ruling on the matter of salaries, and players won't receive their contracts until it is made. Thus, no player can start his annual spring "holdout" for more money until he finds out how much he's being offered in the first place.

The 1943 season, the league presidents agreed, will open on Wednesday, April 21, and close Sunday, Oct. 3. The annual All-Star Game will be played Tuesday, July 13, at Shibe Park in Philadelphia, with the Athletics of the American League as sponsors.

Since the Washington Senators open on the road, they will be hosts to the Philadelphia Athletics in a preliminary game, April 20, under a time-honored arrangement of having a special opening game at the nation's Capital every other year.

April 21 Openers

Here is the schedule for the April 21 opening:

American League—Washington at New York, Boston at Philadelphia, Chicago at St. Louis, Detroit at Cleveland. National League—New York at Brooklyn, Philadelphia at Boston, St. Louis at Cincinnati, Pittsburgh at Chicago.

Home openers for the teams that start on the road will be Tuesday, April 27, in the National League and either April 26 or 27 in the American League. The schedule for these games:

American League—New York at Boston, Philadelphia at Washington, Cleveland at Chicago, St. Louis at Detroit. National League—Boston at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, Chicago at St. Louis.

With each team making no more than three trips into any other city, the officials estimated that 2,400,000 man-miles would be saved in transportation during the regular season. This, together with the mileage saved by training close to home, represents a total saving of approximately 5,000,000 man-miles, they said.

East vs. West

The three-trip plan and the late starting date combine to give the majors an intersectional flavor on two holidays for the first time in history. On Memorial day, which will be observed on Monday, May 31, all American League teams will be in the East and all National League teams in the West. The situation will be reversed on Independence Day, to be celebrated on Monday, July 5. The schedules:

May 31, National League—Boston at Pittsburgh, New York at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at Chicago, Brooklyn at St. Louis. American League—Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Boston.

July 5, National League—Cincinnati at Boston, Chicago at Brooklyn, Pittsburgh at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia. American League—Boston at Chicago, New York at St. Louis, Washington at Detroit, Philadelphia at Cleveland.

On Labor Day, eastern teams will play other eastern teams and western clubs all will be in the West in both leagues as in previous years.

A Phil at Parris Island

Wide World

Ike Pearson, Phils' Pitcher

Now a private, first class, in the United States Marines, this former Phillie hurler is undergoing his basic training at the Marine base on Parris Island. He is shown above in the prone position, ready to run the bayonet course with fixed bayonet. Pearson is in Officers Candidate Class at the training station.

Hub Notes

Bruins on Road

The Bruins left for Detroit last night without young Don Gallinger, center on the Sprout line, who was left home because of illness. With Dit Clapper also sidelined, the Bruins will be down to 13 players, although Clapper will be in the Motor City in charge of the team. It is expected that Flash Hollett will see double duty, centering for the other Sprouts, Jack Schmidt and Bep Guidolin, and then taking a turn at defense.

The Olympics have had several noon-time practice sessions at Boston Arena this week in preparation for the visit of New York Rovers at the Garden Saturday and Sunday nights. The 'Pics, who were defeated twice by the Curtis Bay Coast Guard Cutters last week end, are anxious to get back on the winning path. A double win over the Rovers would enable them to climb over Philadelphia into third place in the Eastern League standing.

Ted Williams, it is revealed by Earl Hilligan's American League service bureau, pounded the ball even harder in night games last season than he did in the afternoon. League batting champion with a .356 average, the Red Sox outfielder compiled a sensational .485 mark under the lights, for top honors in the after-dark circuit. Yankee Joe Di Maggio, who placed second, was almost 100 points behind Williams. The highest team batting mark at night was made by the Detroit Tigers.

Johnny Cooney and Paul Waner can be sure Boston fans are rooting for them to find new jobs somewhere in the big leagues. Cooney, in particular, was a valuable team man under Casey Stengel for several years. If it had not been for the Braves, Waner might not have stayed around the N. L. long enough to reach 3,000 hits. As far as disposition goes, they are two of the nicest fellows in baseball.

Briefs . . . Win Green may be back in the Hub before next Tuesday's Bruin-Detroit hockey struggle . . . The complete entry list is in for the 27th annual Boston Y. M. C. A. track meet, booked for Saturday . . . The Bruins, before making the trip from Detroit to Chicago on Saturday, will practice in the Detroit Olympia Saturday morning . . . The Medford high football team, class A champion among eastern states, was feted last night and given gold footballs . . . Yale University had a busy evening. Red Rolfe's basketball team defeated Brown, 51-44; the swimming team took the Bruins, 60-15; and the hockey varsity downed Clarkson, 14-0 . . . Northeastern dropped a cage decision to Connecticut, 76-56 . . . The Red Sox heard by letter from Bill Butland, who is now in the field artillery at Camp Gordon, Ga.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	17	9	6	40	121	109
Detroit	12	8	9	33	92	71
Toronto	14	11	4	32	134	90
Chicago	10	9	8	28	84	91
Montreal	10	15	5	25	98	121
New York	7	18	4	18	92	139

Daffy Dean has declared he will remain at work in a Dallas war plant and pass up another fling at the majors. He belongs to Washington.

Transportation Problem Not Great for Hub Fan

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Sports promoters, both amateur and professional, recently expressed concern when pleasure driving was barred in these parts. The immediate future of the National Hockey League—of which the high-flying Bruins are a part—seemed seriously threatened, and it was with considerable anxiety that the Boston Garden and the hockey crowd eyed the turnstiles for a couple of weeks. Would the fans come out if they had to use trains, buses and street cars?

Baseball men, too, looking beyond the approaching training season, were guessing that lack of gasoline and shortage of rubber for tires might reach out and cause a drastic falling off of attendance at Fenway Park and Braves Field.

Fan Is Loyal

However, as the hockey customers have proved in recent days, the sports fan will go to see his favorites, come flood, storm or a shortage of gas. The fan is not an ordinary person. He is loyal in his support—even a slave to his Bruins, Red Sox, Braves or whatever the team happens to be—and will not be hampered in his attendance by such a small matter as inconvenient transportation. He will get there if he has to walk, crawl or lie down and roll.

There is something about a hotly contested baseball, hockey or football battle which transforms the quiet, studious businessman into a shouting, arm-waving, peanut-eating individual once inside an arena, stadium or grandstand. That goes for the ladies, also. They may miss tomorrow's game, but the chances are they'll be back, yelling and rooting the day after. How they get to the game is unimportant.

Hub Fortunate

It just happens that Boston is very fortunate in the transportation line. For hockey fans, the Garden or Arena are within an elevated or bus ride of any part of the city, either Greater Boston or the suburbs. And, of course, the Garden has the North Station and its many trains beneath it. In the fall, Harvard Stadium is easily accessible from all directions for the football fan. The B. C. crowd has little trouble getting to Fenway Park.

Northeastern's Huntington Field and Tufts' Oval are on bus lines, and even Nickerson Field, the B. U. athletic meeting place in Weston, is not too far out. Perhaps the golfer will have more trouble than any other sports enthusiast. Many of the private and public courses are well into the country. But even this fact will not keep the boys and girls from chasing little white pellets.

Ball Parks Close

Some people will tell you that they stay away from the Braves because they do not like Braves Field. Just the same, the Allston park is easily reached if you know where to find a Commonwealth Avenue car. Fenway Park, as everyone remotely interested in the Red Sox is aware, is a couple of steps from Kenmore Station. No, if the fans fail to support the Sox and Braves this summer, it will not be for lack of adequate transportation.

Speaking of transportation, some Red Sox fans already are wondering if, upon riding or hiking to the Tufts indoor cage in Medford in March, they will be allowed to go inside and watch Joe Cronin and his mates work out. To the average fan, seeing the big leaguer run through the motions of spring conditioning would be a new and interesting experience; and at the moment, there is no way for your correspondent to get an answer. Cronin is the boss and he is somewhere in the Pacific.

However, lack of space, particularly for a seating arrangement, will probably force the Red Sox manager to bar the public at Tufts. The same will be true of the Braves' training camp at Choate School. If any outsiders are allowed close to the big leaguers, it will be Tufts collegians and Choate schoolboys.

More Players Available If Minors Fold

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—One reason major league baseball clubs are willing to turn loose such old timers as Paul Waner and Johnny Cooney is that they're expecting to have plenty of ball players hanging around after various minor leagues fold up. . . . An official who naturally doesn't want to be quoted says a lot of these circuits still are hanging on only because their Presidents want to keep collecting salary checks.

There'll be a "natural" for that Red Cross basketball game in Madison Square Garden in March if Ned Irish can match the N. C. A. A. champion against the winner of New York's own invitation tournament. . . . Chancellor John Stewart Bryan, who was honorary captain of the successful William and Mary football team last fall, has been elected to that position for life. . . . Outfielder Hal Peck, who was sold by Milwaukee to the Dodgers, has been summoned by his draft board for examination.

Billy Kelly, Buffalo Courier-Express, writes, "in trafficking between the park and the hotel, a distance of some two miles, the Giants will use hoss-drawn buggies. The entire picture will be reminiscent of 1896. Cars will be barred from the camp and players will be encouraged to sprout handle-bar mustaches."

Roy Morwood, a former Centenary end now at the Salt Lake Army Air Base, recalls that he went to high school with a little fellow who tried hard to make the football team without much success. The youngster's name was Don Hutson—who makes it hot for the Packers' opponents now . . . Lieut. Col. Felix Hardison, skipper of the Suzy-Q, the plane that is said to have engaged in more raids than any other ship ever lived through, used to box on the U. of Idaho team.

New York Garden Capital of Cage Sport in March

NEW YORK (AP) — Madison Square Garden, where all attendance records for basketball have been smashed, will become the capital of the court game in March when the pick of the nation's college fives appear in the N. C. A. A. and national invitation tournaments.

Harold Olsen of Ohio State, chariman of the N. C. A. A. basketball committee, has announced that the organization's eastern regional tournament and national finals will be held in the huge Eighth Avenue sports arena, where a record crowd of 18,394 saw a college double-header Jan. 2.

The invitation tournament, sponsored by the local colleges, will match eight selected teams on March 16, 18, 22 and 24. In addition a Red Cross benefit program also is being arranged to fit in with the invitation meet.

Definite dates for the N. C. A. A.'s two tournaments and its western sectional meet at Kansas City will not be decided until sometime next month, but Olsen indicated they probably would be held the third and fourth week-ends of March.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Little Oklahoman

Between periods of a Bruin hockey game in the Boston Garden press box the other night a couple of newspapermen were talking about some of modern baseball's great hitters.

"Hornsby is my man," said one, a National Leaguer. "He could hit them a mile in right-center."

"How about Ruth?" said the other. "He hit them in any direction."

"This Mize isn't exactly an amateur," continued the first.

"Neither was this young Williams," went on the second.

"For his size, there were few greater than Paul Waner," said the National Leaguer.

Associated Press

Paul Waner

Parade of Pitchers

Somehow, the conversation seemed to end there. It must have continued until the Bruins and their rivals returned to the ice. But I kept thinking back and re-forming some of the pictures P. Waner had painted on National League infields during the past 10 or a dozen years; and I got to wondering if the little Oklahoman would be back again in '43, waving that battered bludgeon at a parade of pitchers—waving it at them and using it to drive them out of the ball park, and perhaps some of them right out of the league.

The little Oklahoman achieved a life-long ambition last season with the Braves. He joined the exclusive 3,000-hit society. On the occasion of its deliverance he became the proudest ball player in all of baseball; and he should have. It takes far more than a bank roll or a political pull or the turn of the well-known breaks to get 3,000 hits. It takes many years of perfection in one of the most difficult arts of professional sports.

An Anticlimax

P. Waner told baseball writers at the time that 1942 would mark the end of his string. "From now on it's an anticlimax," he said in his Oklahoma drawl. The peak had been reached; his glory won. Then, too, it was beginning to seem like a long run from deep right field to behind second base, particularly when a short fly ball was at the end of the run. Years of chasing down line drives in the Pittsburgh outfield were becoming increasingly apparent.

But developments of the most recent two or three months may have made the little Oklahoman change his mind; and I, for one, hope they have. With the manpower problem getting more acute by the day, and the game certain to be somewhat slower through this wartime period, the Veteran Waner may decide to give the old national pastime another fling—just one more—despite his recent release by the Boston club.

At Sanford

By all modern standards of conditioning, P. Waner was not a model athlete. The midnight curfew meant nothing to him, and he made no attempt to conceal the fact. He simply liked to be out in the cool of the evening when everybody else was in.

There was that early morning in Sanford, Fla., last spring. Dawn was breaking when Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves was awakened by some indistinguishable sound beneath his window. Upon listening a moment and hearing it repeated, he got up to investigate. And there directly under his window was P. Waner, busily tinkering with the outboard motor which he kept stored in the trunk compartment of his ancient Ford.

The scene interested Stengel chiefly because he wondered whether Mr. Waner was on the way out, or just getting in. Mr. Waner, apparently, spotted Mr. Stengel, for the tinkering continued for some time. In fact, it got to be an endurance contest—the manager waiting to see which way his athlete was going and the athlete prolonging the confusion. Finally, the damp Florida air chased Casey back to bed, and to this day he doesn't know the answer, much to Waner's amusement.

They can tell many such stories about the little Oklahoman, and certainly his pattern is not for the young ball player with big league ambitions. But not often has a man come along the big league trail more capable with a bat in his hands. Willie Keeler's "Hit 'em where they ain't" must have been Waner's inspiration. He did it even better than Keeler.

Freshmen Can Now Play on Varsities At the U. of Penn

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania, last of the eastern "Ivy League" colleges to retain a rule barring freshmen from varsity intercollegiate athletics, have announced that the rule will be abandoned Feb. 1.

Other changes, effective the same day, provide for elimination of the one-year residence rule for intercollegiate competition and will permit full-time students in the armed forces, who are assigned to the university for special training, to play on varsity teams.

"We have changed our eligibility rules so that more college men may have the benefits of strenuous competitive experience as part of their war preparation and training," explained Dr. E. Leroy Mercer, dean of the department of physical education. He added that the policy of continuing freshmen and junior varsity teams will remain unchanged for the present.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Cowley Hopes to Break Record

Records are made only to be broken, the saying goes, and Bill Cowley of the Boston Bruins has his sights set on bettering the mark for assists he established two seasons ago when he won the scoring championship of the National Hockey League.

That was in the winter of 1940-41 when Wily Willie's passes to Roy Conacher and Eddie Wiseman connected for 45 goals. Bill scored 17 goals himself, so that he won the championship with 62 points, just 18 solid points better than his nearest rivals, Bryan Hextall, of Rangers, and Gordon Drillon and Syl Apps of Maple Leafs, all of whom had 44 points.

Cowley's point-total, as a matter of fact, was second highest in the history of the league, being exceeded only by Cooney Weiland's remarkable figure of 73 points. To date this season, Bill is again leading the league with 45 points on 12 goals and 33 assists. His chances of getting 13 more assists in 18 games are excellent, but it is too much to hope that he can break Weiland's old mark.

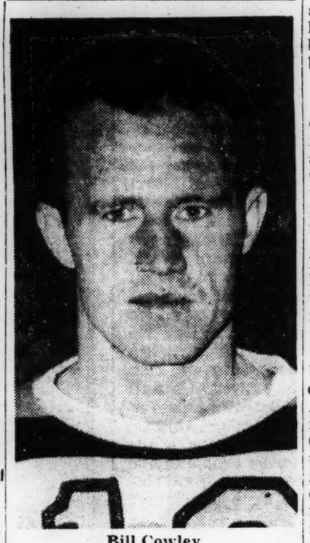
There must be more than meets the eye to passes such as Cowley gives when year after year he not only winds up near the top of the scoring heap, but his wings find themselves heroes too. In his recent years with the Bruins, Ray Getliffe, Charlie Sands, Roy Conacher, Eddie Wiseman, Mel Hill, and now Art Jackson and Buzz Boll all have seen an upswing to their scoring efforts.

What is Cowley's favorite pass? "Any one that puts a man in the clear," is his succinct answer. "I like my wings to break fast over the blue line and then I can either pass to them in front of or through the defense. Sometimes, when the defense is confused, I can jump through and pick up the puck myself."

Just how much Bill means to his wings can be seen from the case of Conacher, who is now playing for Eddie Wiseman's Air Force team in western Canada. As a freshman in 1939-40 Roy got 18 goals. The next two seasons he got 24. Now with the Air Force outfit Roy can't find the range, and as one Regina, Sask., writer says, "Roy has the hardest shot in the league, but it is not worth a foul ball unless someone gives him a pass and puts him in range."

Cowley would like to have Conacher with him now, for he considers the lanky younger brother of the great Chuck and Lionel the best wingman he has ever had. "If Roy were with us now, he would have 40 goals," Bill says. "He could really shoot and he moved in nicely on a goal-keeper."

This season Bill has Stoney Jackson and Buzz Boll with him. Stoney is naturally a center and perhaps has not benefited so much, but Buzz Boll, a 10-year veteran of the league, is a rejuvenated player. His 20 goals and 15 assists for 35 points makes by far his best record in the N. H. L., and as the Buzzer says, "If I don't score another point, it will still have been a good year."



Bill Cowley

One honor that came to Cowley this season was his joining the 100-goal club for tallies in regular league play. He accomplished the feat when he scored the hat trick for the first time in his career against Rangers last Saturday night, and the three markers gave him an even 100 goals.

Won Hart Trophy

All-star center two years and Hart Trophy winner for the player considered most valuable to his club, Cowley is a manager's player. As Johnny Gottselig of Chicago Hawks said, "I would take Cowley every time over the individualistic center. His puck-handling is remarkable."

Such praise from Gottselig is high indeed, for Johnny was one of the last great stick-handlers. Once he ragged the puck for 1m. 20s., despite six attempts to take it from him.

Bill is a faster skater than most fans realize, and he does more back-checking than he gets credit for. His major league record, through Jan. 19, is as follows:

Season	Club	G	A	Pts
1934-35,	St. Louis	5	7	12
1935-36,	Boston	11	10	21
1936-37,	Boston	13	22	35
1937-38,	Boston	17	22	30
1938-39,	Boston	8	24	32
1939-40,	Boston	13	27	40
1940-41,	Boston	17	45	62
1941-42,	Boston	4	23	27
1942-43,	Boston	12	33	45
Totals		100	213	313

Eddie Gordon Tells How He Broke Into Athletics

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—It took a struggle to get Eddie Gordon into track and field competition and it probably will take a war to get him out of it. And the tall, slender Negro who came out of Gary, Ind., to become one of America's best broad jumpers has no regrets at all for the time he has devoted to practice and competition during the intervening 21 years.

Gordon has been appearing in almost any active athlete, except possibly Joe McCluskey. He won the Olympic broad jump championship in 1932, was a member of the 1928 Olympic team and has piled up an impressive total of national, sectional and collegiate championships. Only last Saturday he was able to tie for second place in the Metropolitan indoor meet (held outdoors) without having had any practice for three months and he believes he still could make 25 feet if he had time for regular practice. His job of piloting a bus around town doesn't allow him many workouts.

Eddie, a frail youngster, was practically forced to become an athlete. "It was at Froebel High School in Gary," he explained today. "Carl Olsen, now University of Pittsburgh coach, had been after me to come out for track, but I big-time track meets longer than wasn't interested. Then one day I got into an argument with another boy in a school corridor and Olsen gave me my choice between the track team and two hours a day in the gym doing calisthenics. After about 10 minutes I decided I liked track and I've been at it ever since.

"I really don't know why I've kept on so long except that I like competition and I like to win—and I've had a lot of fun. But this probably is my last season. The war has taken the edge off athletics; you get out there for a meet and you think of fellows like Ben Johnson and Dick Ganslen in the Army and others you don't know where they are. My wife and I both are planning on going into the Army. She already would be a WAAC only we didn't want to join up separately."

Gordon doesn't think much of the idea that athletics aren't essential. They teach so many valuable things, especially how to win, he argues. He learned that as a member of the 1928 Olympic team, which was headed by General Douglas MacArthur.

"We were taking a beating," says Eddie. "So one night General MacArthur got the boys together and told them, 'I don't mind losing but I never yet brought a team out that's going to quit. You're Americans and if defeated you're going down fighting.' You really want to fight for a leader like that.

"It was the same way in the 1932 games when the newspaper consensus had me third behind Nambu of Japan and Cator of Haiti. I just beat them then and we'll beat them now."

Phog Allen has held his job as basketball coach at the University of Kansas for 26 years. Altogether he has coached 33 years.

Columbia's Naval Lions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—In spite of the fact that the Naval Lions rise to reveille at 5:45 and do not quit the lecture halls until 5 in the afternoon, they are proving what can really be done in sports when a capable and enthusiastic group of Midshipmen get together.

The Naval Lions, from the U. S. Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School at Columbia University, under the athletic direction of Lieutenant Commander Anthony Anable, U. S. N. R., are a group of 2,650. All are college graduates. Most of them are between the ages of 22 and 26, and many have a background of college athletics. This accounts for the brisk way in which track and basketball teams have risen like a patch of mushrooms almost over night, and a swimming group which also is fast growing out of its embryonic stages and into an organized team.

This has been going on since the first of the month, when Capt. John K. Richards, U. S. N., commanding officer of the V-7 unit at Columbia University, appointed Commander Anable athletic officer. Already the track team is looking forward to competition in the Millrose, New York A. C., National A. A. U., and K. of C. meets in Madison Square Garden, and to two possible board-track meets with local colleges.

The Lions train during their recreation period from 5 to 6 p. m. In addition, the last free period—a study period—is sometimes used for extra practice. Commander Anable—a former track man himself—and his future deck officers are eagerly awaiting Saturday's meet with the Metropolitan A. A. U., their first competition.

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The Home Forum

Overcoming Irritability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE APOSTLE JAMES admonished (James 1:4), **"Let patience have her perfect work."** A well-known writer recently complained of how unaccountably irritated he found himself nowadays over the smallest trifle. Some of us may have noticed that we appear to be more easily irritated than formerly, and possibly may have excused ourselves by saying that with so much hurry and excitement around us, it is not always easy to remain even-tempered.

A student of Christian Science once awoke to the fact that she must learn to conquer a liability to become easily irritated. As she continued her study of Christian Science, and became more considerate of others, that is to say, more loving, this disturbing characteristic naturally diminished, but it was by no means conquered. If circumstances arose which caused impatience and annoyance in others, she added to everyone's difficulties by becoming irritated herself.

In the first chapter of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" entitled "Prayer" (page 1), these words by Mary Baker Eddy have eased and comforted many a troubled heart: **"Thoughts unspoken are not unknown to the divine Mind. Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds."** Our Master, Christ Jesus, in his parable of the prodigal son, made it plain that desire is prayer, for as soon as the prodigal truly desired to return to his father's house, the father was aware of his coming. We read that, even when the prodigal was still a great way off, the father ran and met him.

In a similar manner the student's honest desire to be freed from her troublesome characteristic was a prayer that did not remain unanswered, for as Paul tells us (I Corinthians 10:13), **"God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it."** When next confronted with what appeared to be a sense of confusion and tension in those around her, she found, to her joy, that only a great desire to help welled up within her.

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Now irritation is a form of selfishness. The irritated person does not think of how the situation is affecting others, but only of how it is affecting him. As this student, in each difficult situation, replaced the selfish sense with an honest, loving desire to help, the temptation to become easily annoyed entirely vanished. Spiritual love had cast out self-love. And she had proved the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words on page 494 of Science and Health, **"Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."**

It is noticeable how often one hears the word "tension" nowadays. This word comes from the Latin verb "tendere" to stretch. So when we hear people saying that everyone at the office or in the workshop seemed very tense today, they are implying that everyone's patience, strength, and kindness were stretched to the limit.

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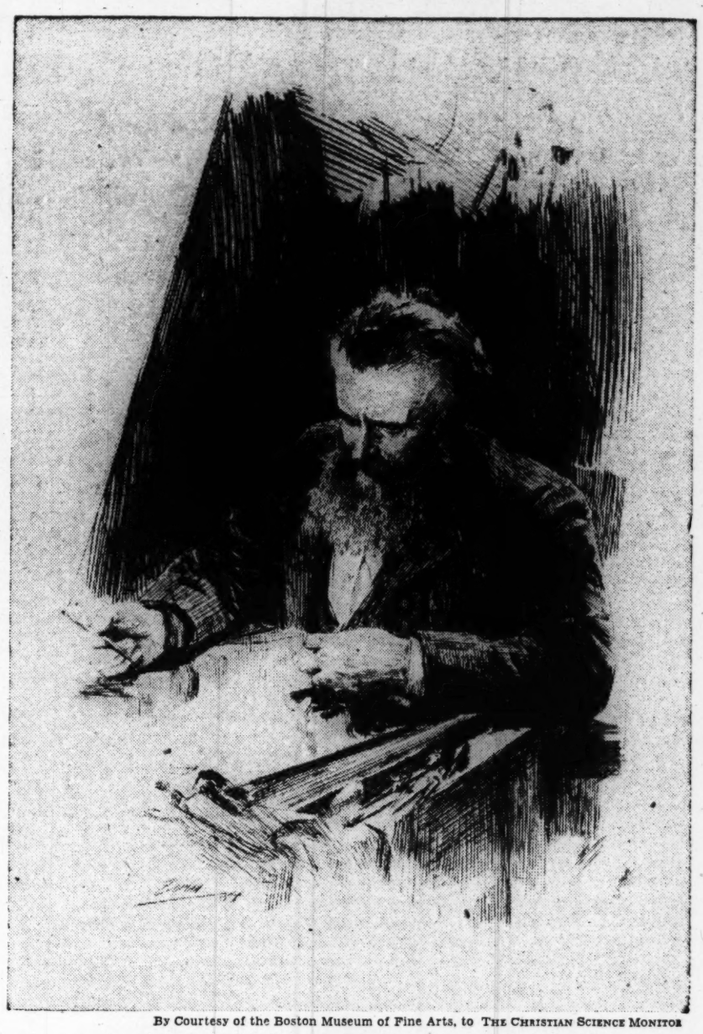
Christian Science teaches that God is Mind, and that Mind is omnipresent, which means that man is ever with God. The Scriptures teach us that man is made in the image and likeness of God. How near we feel to the Father when we realize that man, including our true selfhood, is made in His image! If ever we feel our patience or our compassion waning, let us therefore quickly turn away from the false material sense of ourselves or others, turn aside from the mortal concept of man as separated from God, and remember instead that, being made in the likeness of unlimited Mind, in our true being we now possess in full measure, every good and gracious gift.

In the office or in any business, there may be many occasions when we are tempted to be irritated, when our patience will be tried, our love tested. There will be great demands on our gentleness, our courage, our compassion. But when we realize that all these qualities originate in God, divine Mind, we can prove our loving Father's bestowal of these precious gifts on His beloved children.

In every moment of trial, in every difficulty, the Father is with us, saying to each of His children (Luke 15:31), **"Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF AXEL HAIG: *An Etching by Anders L. Zorn*

ANDERS L. ZORN (1860-1920) is as famous an etcher as he is a painter. Most eminent Swedish artist of his generation, he recorded on plate and on canvas the characteristic types of his native countrymen, both peasants and well-known personages.

In the art of etching, Zorn was productive, making, in his career, two hundred and eighty-nine plates. His etching style was conditioned by his interest in the play of light upon surfaces; light as it indicated volume, defined contours, promoted an illusion of form, and finally established the momentary appearance of things as they seem to fluctuate under its influence. The style might be called Impressionistic. However, there is a good deal more solidity in the figures by Zorn than can be found among the Impressionists. These portraits are basically realistic; beneath the play of surface lighting, there is a solid and dependable substructure.

Axel Haig was a Swedish etcher and architect, born on the Island of Gotland. He spent part of his career as naval architect and later devoted himself to architectural restoration and to the art of etching. When Anders Zorn came to London as a young man, Axel Haig introduced him to the art of etching. Zorn made two portraits of Haig. This one, showing the etcher-architect concentrating on a sketch, was executed in 1884.

DOROTHY ADLOW

From My Library Walls

THE FRAMED autographed photograph and letter of Eugene Field, that hang on my library wall, would tell a visitor but a small part of the story they recall to me; for, curiously enough, although I never met Eugene Field personally but once, he unwittingly figured in two high lights in my life which I shall never forget—one personal, the other bibliographical.

The first of these occurred years ago, when I was just beginning my career and Field was on the verge of becoming famous. His verses published in a Chicago newspaper, which ran the gamut of the emotions from tears, as in "Little Boy Blue," to uproarious laughter, as in "Modjesky in Cameel," had attracted some attention, particularly when issued in book form; and the critics were awaiting his later literary ventures with interest but with characteristic restraint.

Thus Eugene Field was not well enough established at that time to warrant a publisher in bringing out a second volume of his verses; but one of his admirers, Francis Wilson, well known actor of that period, was sufficiently interested to stand back of the "Second Book of Verse"; and, being a book collector, he wished to have it printed with unusual care. For that reason, Francis Wilson and Eugene Field brought the manuscript personally to the old University Press in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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Field's personal appearance made a deep impression on me that first time I saw him. He entered the office with a peculiar, ambling walk; his clothes were ill-fitting, accentuating his long legs and arms; his hands were delicate, with tapering fingers, like a woman's; his face was pallid, and his expression was curiously child-like. The effect was the more marked because of the contrast it produced when compared with the fastidious appearance of the sartorially perfect Mr. Francis Wilson.

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Mr. John Wilson, the famous head of the University Press, graciously invited me, then a neophyte in the book-binding game, to sit in at the conference which these three men had to determine the physical *format* of the coming book. This was a real event. Eugene Field was the nearest to a live author I had ever been permitted to meet, and Francis Wilson was a famous actor. Beyond this, the idea of seeing a book actually planned out from start to finish was an adventure into which I entered with restrained enthusiasm. First of all, there was the manuscript itself upon the table. Then there were various specimens of type, samples of paper and cloth for the binding, all submitted by Mr. Wilson for their consideration. Francis Wilson would express his ideas, and then Eugene Field would agree or discuss; and eventually all the details were determined, instructions for the sample pages were written out, and the two-hour conference came to an end.

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It seemed natural enough to me then to have all the suggestions come from Eugene Field or Francis Wilson, rather than from John Wilson, the printer; but since then I have witnessed a great change in the manner of making books. In those days, even the great printers of America considered that their function was fulfilled when they manufactured books with meticulous care, and they took no part whatever in making suggestions which affected the design of the book itself. Theodore L. DeVinne, another famous printer, and one of Mr. Wilson's contemporaries, once said: "A printer who poses as an oracle of taste in printing would be rated as a typographical peacock." Yet who should be in a better position to design the typographical appearance of a book, the author or the printer? Nowadays no book-making establishment of any pretentions is without a typographic consultant, whose research and taste are placed at the disposal of its clients.

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The second high light which Eugene Field contributed to my life came many years later. He had the habit of asking the printer to return to him the manuscript of each book, after it had been put in type, which he then had bound in leather and placed in his library. One of his closest friends was Horace Fletcher (who introduced the word "fletcherize" into the English language). It so happened that Horace Fletcher was also one of my closest friends. When Eugene Field passed on, he bequeathed his library to Horace Fletcher, who lived in Venice, and the books were shipped over to Italy. When Horace Fletcher, several years later, passed on, he left his library, which then included the Eugene Field books, to me, and they came on to Boston. Among these I discovered, bound in leather, the original manuscript which had rested on the table at the University Press thirty-three years before; and on the sheets of the manuscript I found, still unerased, the memoranda of instructions Mr. John Wilson made as the discussion progressed. Again I was struck forcefully by the contrast between John Wilson's bold, flowing handwriting and the microscopic, copper-plate letters of Eugene Field's manuscript. Again I felt myself back in the little office at the University Press—a youngster with life all ahead of him. But the calendar showed that over thirty years had passed between the two events. And what changes in books and bookmaking had these years brought about!

So much for the long arm of coincidence.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Morning in Winter

The bush is weighted now with dense
White flower as when spirea stood
In summer garb, the difference
Being this: we, even if we would,
Could not, for one hour, grace a room
With such an evanescent bloom.

ELAINE V. EMANS

A Trifling Event In Salem

THE SANGAMON RIVER! Not navigable, not noted for its commercial activity, not distinguished for majestic scenery, not for a battle, nor for a single historic event, distinguished for nothing but for good and useful lives lived along its shores, and for the beauty of its prairies that sleep and bloom and wave their grasses to the passing winds. . . .

But New Salem Hill would still be part of the prairie, the Rutledge Tavern would never have been restored, the house of Jack Kelso would have remained a vanishing memory, had it not been for an event which at the time was trifling, and for long remained a neighborhood tale. That event was the fact that one day a "long, bony, sad man floated down the Sangamon River in a frail canoe. Like a piece of driftwood he lodged at last 'on the dam,' without a history, strange, penniless and alone." These are the words of Herndon. . . . Suppose the people of the village had turned the wanderer away instead of taking him into their hospitality? Suppose they had not sustained him economically, and sent him to the Illinois legislature, and given him leisure to read Blackstone under the oak trees; in such case what would the memory of New Salem have been? He built no house, he left no memorial to himself in New Salem, except in the attitude of the people toward him, and their benefactions in his behalf, and the belief grew up that he was like them. . . . Without these people, without what they were to Lincoln, the New Salem Hill would be covered with grass and prairie flowers, its log house sites would be sunk in undistinguishable growths of hazel and weeds, even as it was for seventy years after the disappearance of Jack Kelso, and until the people of Petersburg gathered up the remains of the past. Olympian Zeus was the friend of the stranger, the wanderer; and Fate has remembered the village that by a kind of genius received Lincoln and sustained him. —From "The Sangamon," by EDGAR LEE MASTERS. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Reizbarkeit überwinden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER APOSTEL JAKOBUS ermahnte (Jak. 1, 4): „Die Geduld soll festbleiben, bis ans Ende". Ein sehr bekannter Schriftsteller klagte neulich, wie unerklärlich gereizt er gegenwärtig über die kleinste Geringfügigkeit sei. Manche von uns mögen gemerkt haben, daß wir reizbarer als früher zu sein scheinen, und vielleicht haben wir uns damit entschuldigt, daß es bei so viel Hast und Aufregung um uns her nicht immer leicht sei, Gemütsruhe zu bewahren.

Eine Christliche Wissenschafterin erkannte einst, daß sie die Neigung, leicht aufgeregt zu werden, überwinden lernen mußte. Als sie fortfuhr, sich in die Christliche Wissenschaft zu vertiefen, und rücksichtsvoller, d. h. liebevoller gegen andere wurde, nahm diese störende Eigenschaft natürlich ab; aber sie war keineswegs überwunden. Wenn Umstände eintraten, die andere ungeduldig und verdrießlich machten, vermehrte sie jedermanns Schwierigkeit noch dadurch, daß sie selber aufgeregt wurde.

Im ersten Kapitel mit der Überschrift „Gebet" in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 1): „Unausgesprochene Gedanken sind dem göttlichen Gemüt nicht unbekannt. Verlangen ist Gebet; und kein Verlust kann uns daraus erwachsen, daß wir Gott unsere Wünsche anheimstellen, damit sie gemodelt und geläutert werden möchten, ehe sie in Worten und Taten Gestalt annehmen". Diese Worte haben schon manches beunruhigte Herz erleichtert und ermutigt. Unser Meister Christus Jesus machte in seinem Gleichnis vom verlorenen Sohn klar, daß Verlangen Gebet ist; denn sobald der Sohn wahrhaft danach verlangte, zu seines Vaters Haus zurückzukehren, wurde der Vater sein Kommen gewahr. Wir lesen, daß der Vater dem Sohn entgegenlief, als dieser noch ferne von dannen war.

In ähnlicher Weise war das ehrliche Verlangen der Wissenschafterin, von ihrer störenden Eigenschaft befreit zu werden, ein Gebet, das nicht unerhört blieb; denn Paulus sagt uns (1. Kor. 10, 13): „Gott ist getreu, der euch nicht läßt versuchen über euer Vermögen, sondern macht, daß die Versuchung so ein Ende gewinne, daß ihr's könnet ertragen". Als sie das nächstemal ein Gefühl der Verwirrung und der Spannung in denen um sie her wahrzunehmen schien, fand sie zu ihrer Freude, daß sie nur von dem großen Verlangen zu helfen beseelt war.

Reizbarkeit ist eine Form der Selbstsucht. Der gereizte Mensch denkt nicht daran, wie die Lage andere berührt, sondern nur, wie sie ihn berührt. Als diese Wissenschafterin in jeder schwierigen Lage den selbstsüchtigen Sinn durch den ehrlichen, liebevollen Wunsch zu helfen ersetzte, verschwand die Versuchung, leicht ärgerlich zu werden, ganz. Geistige Liebe hatte die Eigenliebe ausgetrieben. Und sie hatte die Wahrheit der Worte Mrs. Eddys auf Seite 494 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit bewiesen: „Die göttliche Liebe hat immer jede menschliche Notdurft gestillt und wird sie immer stillen".

Es ist beachtenswert, wie oft man heute das Wort „Spannung" hört. Wenn wir sagen hören, daß heute jedermann im Büro oder in der Werkstatt sehr gespannt shien, so ist damit gemeint, daß jedermanns Geduld, Kraft und Freundlichkeit bis zum äußersten angespannt war.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott das Gemüt ist, und daß das Gemüt allgegenwärtig ist, was bedeutet, daß der Mensch immer mit Gott ist. Die Bibel lehrt uns, daß der Mensch zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes gemacht ist. Wie nahe wir uns dem Vater fühlen, wenn wir erkennen, daß der Mensch, unser wahres Selbst, zu Gottes Bild gemacht ist! Wenn wir das Gefühl haben, daß unsere Geduld oder unser Mitgefühl schwinden will, müssen wir uns daher schnell von dem falschen materiellen Sinn von uns selbst oder anderen, von dem sterblichen Begriff, daß der Mensch von Gott getrennt sei, abwenden und statt dessen eingedenk sein, daß wir, da wir zum Gleichnis des unbegrenzten Gemüts gemacht sind, in unserem wahren Sein jetzt jede gute und gnädige Gabe in vollem Maße besitzen!

Im Büro oder in irgend einem Geschäft können wir oft versucht sein, gereizt zu sein, wenn unsere Geduld, unsere Liebe auf die Probe gestellt wird. Es werden große Forderungen an unsere Sanftmut, unsern Mut, unser Mitgefühl gestellt werden. Erkennen wir aber, daß alle diese Eigenschaften ihren Ursprung in Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, haben, so können wir beweisen, daß unser liebender Vater diese köstlichen Gaben Seinen geliebten Kindern verliehen hat.

In jedem Augenblick der Anfechtung, in jeder Schwierigkeit ist der Vater bei uns und sagt zu jedem Seiner Kinder (Luk. 15, 31): „Mein Sohn, du bist allezeit bei mir, und alles, was mein ist, das ist dein".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Coming Home to the Ranch

AT STONYACRES, the home ranch buildings are set down in a canyon. . . . Curiously enough, we have no feeling of being shut in here. The topography of our canyon is rather unusual. We're protected from the wind and we still have a view.

Wigwam Canyon, so called from a creek of the same name which flows through its length, is shaped much like an arrowhead. One end narrows to a mere slit, no wider than the willow-bordered creek bed, but the gradual slope of the canyon walls permits a spectacular view of the snow-peaked Gallatin Mountains, one of the most beautiful ranges of the Montana Rockies.

The other end of the canyon is much closer to the house, less than three miles, in fact, and it spreads out fanwise through cliffs of rose-colored rock. Gnarled old cottonwoods, black birch and quaking aspen follow the course of the creek from this direction to its source, and in the gap between the widespread walls the mountains seem to interlace, the edge of one fitted behind the edge of another as far as the eye can see.

As long as I live, the approach to the house from the big red gate on the county road will never lose its charm for me. I shall always see it as I saw it that first day, always capture that sense of wonder and delight.

Tom had told me that his ranch house was down in a canyon and this interested me no end, for I had never seen a canyon. I began looking for it the moment we drove through the big red gate. For perhaps a mile and a quarter the land rose steeply and then it flattened out into fertile hayfields. I scarcely saw these hayfields, for beyond there sprawled a long range of timbered mountains, whose towering beauty held my eyes. I forgot to look for the canyon, forgot everything but the wonder of those distant, shining peaks.

There was not one sign of life or habitation, no houses or barns—not even any fences. . . .

Tom broke the silence abruptly now. "Look. We're coming to the canyon." His words jerked me back to the present and I stared. We were on the brink of the canyon, and there had not been one sign to indicate its nearness. The car dipped and began to creep down a steep narrow grade, so steep and narrow that my heart skipped a beat and my toes curled up in my oxfords.

Five hundred feet below I saw the white, red-roofed, tree-encircled buildings of my new home. Ranch sounds, which carried distinctly in the clear mountain air, rose up to greet us—the bark of a dog, a barn door squeaking on rusty hinges, the clank of an anvil in the blacksmith shop and then the deep mellow tones of a bell. The last notes echoed softly down the canyon—thin, silver threads of sound. . . . "It's like something you hear in a dream," I said. "Too lovely for words."

Tom grinned and speeded up the car.

"No dream," he replied, bringing me down to earth with a jolt, "but lovely all right. That's the 'wash-up bell.' Dinner in half an hour and I can take it. I'm hungry!"—From "Golden Fleece," by HUGHIE CALL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Old County Road

The sun
Half high to noon.
The road dust-deep,
Knife-narrow between fence and field,
And the stage slow over the hill.
Red roan and bay mare shoulder to
shoulder,
Dropped head and dragged heel,
Dust—
And a round wind
Swinging it.

EDITH A. COLEMAN

My Mother and I Went to Harvard

I WAS IN MY first year of high school when my mother decided that I must go to Harvard. It had to be I, for there weren't any more younger brothers. Along about the end of that year, our teachers began to investigate our ambitions and marks, to separate the sheep from the goats, the students who were "going on" to college, from those who would finish high school and then go to work. From my marks, I belonged definitely among the goats, in spite of my mother's ambitions for the future. My mother insisted that, bad marks or no, I sign "college course" to every paper held under my nose. I followed her strict instructions and carried on the struggle for my mother, but also, I secretly hoped, for Yale. The student adviser was quietly enlisted by my mother to throw in her influence toward Harvard whenever she interviewed me. . . .

While my mother was maneuvering my brother's and my own manifest destinies so as to fit the futures she had planned for us, my sister quietly completed high school and wanted to go to college. . . .

So my sister was shunted off for a year into a young ladies' school to be prepared properly for Radcliffe. . . . The next fall, my mother drove her down with all her clothes and furniture to Cambridge and deposited her in a dormitory. Then she turned to a final checkup of my nonsense about wanting to go to Yale, and to the final arrangements of her plan for sending me to Harvard the following year.

In that last year at high school, she got me. First of all, Harvard beat Yale. In those days it didn't seem possible, but it did happen. In the moment of weakness that follows such a cataclysmic change, I made a promise. . . .

That fall, my mother moved me down to Cambridge along with my sister, and for the next four years my mother and I went to Harvard. . . .

During the four years we were there, my mother made many friends at Harvard. I brought as many of them as possible home for week-ends at her house, . . . and she delighted in playing the part of a Yankee New Englander for them. On Sunday morning, she consistently fed them apple pie and cheese for breakfast, though she wouldn't have eaten it herself. They rewarded her by looking reverent—it was good pie.—From "My Yankee Mother," by HERBERT E. FRENCH. (New York: Vanguard Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Amenable to Public's Side of Rationing ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Prentiss M. Brown, successor to Leon Henderson, impressed newspaper reporters at his first press conference yesterday, as a man willing to listen to the public's side of rationing and price control.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Brown has already gone out to meet the public halfway. During the 10 days he was home in northern Michigan, he spent much of his time going into small grocery stores to ask the storekeeper his opinion on the Government's experiment in controlling inflation. "I obtained quite a good understanding of the small retail grocer's problems," he reported.

Mr. Brown also intends to continue being pals with the Congressmen in whose midst he sat for 10 years. The rest of this week—his first in office—he expects to hold "open house" for the members of Congress, listening to all their complaints about the way prices and rationing has been handled. After that he hopes to "isolate" himself until he gets into the swing of his new job.

Believer in "Reasoning" With People

A soft-spoken father of seven children, Mr. Brown is a man who has had lots of dealings with people. He once said: "I've obtained best results by reasoning with my associates. The people are just as easy to reason with as are my colleagues."

That was the attitude he took at the press conference which followed the brief ceremony inducting him into Leon Henderson's office. One of his chief aims, he said, will be to make it clear to the public why the Government does what it does in the fields of rationing and price control. He couldn't, if he would, please everybody, he recognized, but at least he would do his best to explain his actions to the American public.

Most of Mr. Brown's experience to date has been either as a small-town lawyer or as a member of Congress from Michigan. His one "horror" in taking his new job, he has told his friends, is that he has had no executive experience. His manner is quiet, and he lacks any oratorical flourish, but there is definite firmness, combined with his reasonableness and good humor that ought to carry him far in probably the most unpopular job in the Government today.

Not satisfying himself with either the newspapers' conclusions as to what is wrong with the OPA or those given him by Mr. Henderson during two full days of conversations, Mr. Brown has asked his neighbors around St. Ignace, Mich., for their views.

He was especially pleased, he told a roomful of Washington reporters, with what a woman storekeeper in Frankenmuth, Mich., had told him. She didn't feel that she had too many reports from Washington to fill out, he said. Only one OPA inspector had been around and he had been very patient explaining the new regulations to her. Her margins of profit are lower than normal under price ceilings, Mr. Brown continued, but she cheerfully insisted, "I am getting along all right."

Doesn't Want to Break All Food Habits

The people of Mackinac Island, near St. Ignace, also have a habit which OPA has not been understanding about, Mr. Brown reported. From the days when transportation in northern Michigan was all frozen up in the winter, the thrifty people there have been accustomed each fall to storing away a barrel or two of flour, a few cases of canned goods, perhaps a side of bacon. "I expect 300 or 400 families on Mackinac Island have food stored in their cellars," Mr. Brown said.

While admitting that such caches were accumulated more as a habit than as a necessity in these days of improved transportation, Mr. Brown said he did not intend to let such folks who have accumulated food "in a perfectly innocent way" be "pilloried" by OPA officials. He pointed out that the Government can't make a set of regulations for city folks who live around the corner from their groceryman and expect them to apply to people of different living habits all over the country.

It was a long time before Mr. Brown himself, as Senator from Detroit, "automobile capital of the world," was convinced that nation-wide gasoline rationing was necessary, but the fact that he now admits it was shows that he is a man capable of being reasoned with as one who approves of reasoning with others.

In a way, it is inaccurate to talk about Mr. Brown championing the public's side of price control and rationing. Actually, both of these economic controls were devised for the protection of the public against skyrocketing wartime prices and a postwar collapse. Many people have lost sight of that fact.

What Mr. Brown means to do is to so improve the respect in which Americans hold rationing and price control that they will not look upon it "as an imposition but as a protection."

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Letters From Home ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

Helping the home folks, especially those foreign-born who do not know English, write to their boys in the armed forces is a service the Office of Civilian Defense is rendering here on a big scale. Hundreds of soldiers and sailors have been made happy with letters from home as a result of this city-wide translation assistance, the OCD believes.

It started in a small way, as such things do. Bennett Kovnat, a volunteer worker in Civilian Defense, designed a poster to urge more letter writing. He was convinced that there's nothing like a good, newsy letter from home to make a soldier cheerful. But he found that some foreign-born mothers and fathers were handicapped by language when it came to writing to their American-born children and reading letters received from them. So he called the attention of the OCD to the need for translators.

Now translation service has become official. Dean Leon H. Green, of Northwestern University, director of morale for civilian defense in this city, encouraged the recruiting of persons able to translate so that they might help these parents to communicate with their sons in service.

Some 75 linguistic experts have volunteered and are now giving their services through branch libraries, settlement houses, and OCD community offices. They do not compose letters; they simply turn into English those written in Polish, Slavish, Bohemian, French, Italian, Hungarian and so on.

OCD offices have designated certain nights each week on which persons may come to have letters written or translated into their own tongue.

Large posters have been distributed to the centers where the translators' services would be most in demand. The morale department finds the most need of the service in neighborhoods like Albany Park, where are found Scandinavians, Jews, Polish and Italians.

While this program of letter-writing assistance has the wholehearted support of Dean Green, he put his veto on a proposal for large-scale letter writing by neighborhoods which enthusiastic proponents of the campaign suggested. Chicagoans like to do things in a big way, and it seemed to some of them that the more letters that could be written the better. A proposal went out to post names of soldiers on the bulletin boards of their home blocks and invite neighbors to write to them. But Dean Green asked that this not be done. Too much mail can be a real problem to the War Department, he said. Moreover, what soldiers really want most is letters from those near and dear to them. So now the letter writing campaign is confined to promotion of letter sending by the home folks.

The Chicago OCD people, satisfied that their plan has proved successful, suggest that all persons who know a foreign language well and wish to help, get in touch with their local community civilian defense organization, wherever they happen to live, and volunteer their services.

To Change the Subject:

A New Angle ..... *By Jessie Arndt*

"Sorry I can't be there, but I've got my orders, I'm leaving tonight!"

I was looking into the shining eyes of an American sailor who was telling me he couldn't be at a supper party he had planned to attend.

"Boy, I was glad to get those orders. There were only two of us who got them yesterday. Now we can see some action. As soon as I'd finished my training I felt just like deadwood; I wanted to get out and do something that would count.

"You should have seen me jumping around when the order came. I felt just like a kid. I gave one of the boys a great big hug."

This boy is probably out in a little PT boat at this moment—one of those swift little motor torpedo boats such as recently accounted for several Japanese destroyers. There are thousands of American sailors and soldiers like him. They go out to perform tough tasks eagerly and gladly and all they ask is that the folks at home do their part with the same eager, all-out spirit.

It's that kind of a spirit here at home which has replaced the old "Give till it hurts" attitude of World War I. Remember how we heard that slogan in old Liberty Loan Drives? It seemed all right then, but it put what we were doing in the light of a sacrifice. The Boston United War Fund Committee has something better to offer this time. It's "Give Till You Feel Good."

Obviously, the committee points out, you can't be satisfied to let the youth of America stand ready to make the supreme sacrifice while you sit back and give only what's left over, as your part. The purchase of War Bonds is, of course, just a loan to our Government. We get all that money back with interest. The taxes that we pay are like rent for the country that is our home. We help pay for its upkeep and protection and—well, have you ever stopped to count up all the things we get in return?

But when the United War Fund Campaign comes along, then we have our one big chance for all-out giving. It is then we can give like the boys do, just to aid the oppressed and those in need, at home and abroad. We won't receive a thing in return which we can eat or wear or grasp in our hands. But we will get something that we can rejoice over in our hearts—the knowledge that we have done our small part toward relieving some of the world's suffering and bringing comfort to the distressed.

A couple of weeks ago, the chairman of one of the United War Fund committees in Boston called in the beauty editors of the various papers and recommended War Fund giving as the best beauty aid of the season. There's nothing that lifts the face like a smile, he pointed out; you smile when you feel happy, and you feel happy when you have done your utmost to help in a time like this. The beauty editors saw his point and today Bostonians are being reminded that War Fund contributions will insure warm hearts, strong, beautiful hands, serene and happy faces, smiling lips and shining eyes.

Maybe giving on the home front can't do as much for you as the prospect of duty in a little PT boat, but as friends remarked who were with me as we said good-bye to the sailor: "There was an expression on his face we like to remember."

U. S. Extends Drive On Meat Rackets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—The Office of Price Administration was today expanding its East Coast drive against "black markets" in meat in a nation-wide investigation of meat racketeering which, it was indicated, might extend in some instances from the farm to the butcher shop.

OPA officials here confirmed that the inquiry would scrutinize disposal of farm supplies, investigate the possibilities of hidden slaughter houses and work to end all extra-legal peddling of meats to the public. The Department of Agriculture was also concerned in the drive as guardian against violations of Federal meat inspection laws and its new responsibility for equal distribution of food supplies throughout the United States.

Discussion of the extended drive was had at a meeting of OPA attorneys and enforcement agents from New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Ga., San Francisco, and other regional areas at Cleveland, Ohio, last week end. Special attention, it was indicated, would be given to rural areas where reports of "black market" operations have been persistent, it being charged that meat bootleggers were buying cattle at above-market prices from farmers, taking the animals to hidden slaughter houses and peddling the meat illegally through retailers or direct to the public.

Japanese Arrest German Churchmen

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM ← All mission work in Japanese-occupied countries has been "liquidated" to such an extent that even German missionaries are being arrested and interned, it is learned here.

The move is regarded as exemplifying Japan's efforts to eliminate all white influences in newly-conquered territory.

Easing of Martial Law in Hawaii Tests Democracy

Average resident of Islands appears to be relieved that military rule is not to cease too abruptly or completely—Citizens keep critical watch on civil authorities' efficiency in wartime.

A White House announcement that an agreement had been reached partially restoring civil rule in the Territory of Hawaii, which since shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor has been under martial law, raises the question as to how the people of Hawaii have reacted to military control.

Joseph R. Farrington, the Territory's new Delegate to the Seventy-eighth Congress, explained in a recent Washington story the reasons the people of Hawaii were concerned over martial law. Today's dispatch from The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in Hawaii gives the other side of the picture, tells why the people of Hawaii have had reason to approve military control.

It should be understood that although details of the new arrangements worked out by the War, Justice, and Interior Departments and Hawaii's Governor are yet to be announced, the White House has said that martial law will remain in effect and writ of habeas corpus will continue to be suspended.

By William Norwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Modification of martial law in Hawaii, permitting partial and gradual restoration of various functions of civil government, is seen here as a new test of civil administration and democratic procedures.

Accustomed for more than a year now to the swifter processes of military control, residents of Hawaii are watching critically and, to some extent, skeptically to see whether civil agencies will be able to exercise their restored authority efficiently and flexibly under war-front pressures.

Contrary to what may have been the general expectation, Washington proposals for modifying military rule in Hawaii do not have the unanimous indorsement of residents of these islands.

A substantial segment of public opinion is opposed to any change at this time, and now that a decision has been reached to restore some functions of civil government, the reaction of the average islander seems to be characterized not so much by gratitude for the return of more civil privileges as by relief that he is not to be freed too abruptly or completely from his military leash.

Although no polls have been taken to present an accurate gauge of opinion, it appears from general discussion and curbstone comment that most of the residents of Hawaii do not believe their interests during the past year could have been served and protected so adequately under civil law as they have been under military rule.

At the same time, there appears to be general agreement that, inasmuch as the threat of attack or invasion is more remote than it was a year ago, more agencies of civil government should resume their authority and thus relieve the military administration of burdens not directly connected with military affairs.

Hard to Draw Line

But in a community where the grounds of the City Hall contain bomb shelters, concrete pillboxes, and barbed-wire entanglements, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish clearly between civil and military affairs.

It is expected, therefore, that restoration of such civilian governmental agencies as are permitted to resume their authority will be a relatively slow process as the fields of conflicting jurisdiction are surveyed anew.

Meanwhile, the controversy resulting from differences of opinion as to what extent martial law should be relaxed and civilian authority restored has focused new attention on Hawaii's experiences and accomplishments under military rule.

Many observers believe that these experiences will leave a permanent impression on the pattern of government in the Islands, and that eventually some of the agencies and methods which have been found useful in this war emergency will be incorporated, in modified form, permanently into the governmental structure.

An opportunity for a thorough appraisal of some of these agencies will be presented when the Territorial Legislature convenes in February. It is expected that the legislators may be able to draw clearer distinctions between the fields of military and civilian authority in Hawaii, and strengthen laws and civilian agencies whose inadequacies have been revealed since the beginning of the war.

Many theories have been advanced to explain why martial law has found so many advocates in Hawaii when it might be supposed that proposals for relaxation or elimination of this form of government would meet with unanimous support.

Martial-Law Support

To mainlanders it may seem paradoxical that martial law should receive so much support from the general public in a territory which was making a strong bid for statehood a few years ago.

One explanation for this attitude is the general recognition of the necessity for subordinating all activities to Hawaii's prime function as a military base during the war period. No one here questions the wisdom of subordinating all civilian liberties and comforts to military necessity. Even the strongest critics of martial law have not proposed that it be abolished completely or that the military should be obstructed from the exercise of absolute authority in an emergency.

Differences of opinion which have arisen in connection with proposals for modifying martial law are largely differences of degree, the extent of variation ranging from the views of those who think there should be no change to the views of those who think that military authority over civilian affairs should be exercised only when Hawaii is in danger of imminent attack.

Between these two extreme viewpoints is a large bloc of opinion represented by persons who believe that many agencies which have been set up under martial law are better able to serve the territory in this war period if they remain under military control.

Some of these agencies are the Offices of Price Control, Labor Control, Food Control and Food Production, Tire Control, and Gasoline Rationing. These emergency agencies have been established with the direct aid of Hawaii's civic and business leaders. Several of these leaders have been drafted by the military administration to head these subordinate posts.

Many representatives of business and industry in Hawaii feel that these agencies, having passed through a long, laborious, and experimental process of development, have become reasonably well stabilized and now have reached the point where they are functioning as effective instruments by which civilian as well as military interests may be served.

Bargaining Position

Because Hawaii is functioning now primarily as a military outpost, many residents of these Islands are convinced that military authorities are in a more favorable position to bargain with Washington in their behalf than are the civilian authorities.

Or, to put it in other words, the civilian residents of Hawaii realize that they have been well taken care of since the start of the war. Food stocks have been adequate at all times. Occasional shortages have developed, but these have been of limited duration and not nearly so severe as in numerous mainland localities. Despite the somewhat flattering and overdrawn stories about sacrifices made by the residents of these Islands since the start of the war, most Islanders will agree that their tables have been well supplied and that serious inconveniences have been few. The fact that Hawaii has fared so well is attributed to the Army's activity to obtain a high priority rating.

Another argument cited in support of military authority is the Army's record of accomplishments—the speed with which jobs are done. In addition to the numerous military projects which have increased greatly the strength of these islands, the Army has attended to many other projects which previously had not progressed beyond the drawing boards of civilian agencies.

Improvement of the highway between Honolulu and Pearl Harbor has been the subject of planning, discussion, and debate for years. Today, under the stimulus of military authority, this highway is under construction and is progressing rapidly toward completion.

Upon orders from the office of the Military Governor, Honolulu recently was subjected to the most thorough clean-up campaign in the history of the City. Tons of scrap, rubbish, and refuse were picked up from vacant lots and yards and were hauled away. Large rural areas formerly covered with brush were cleared. The numbering of Honolulu houses was modernized to facilitate the work of air-raid wardens and police. Tumble-down sheds which formed fire hazards in the Honolulu Harbor area were razed.

The speed with which projects of this kind have been initiated and completed under military supervision has been impressive. Some of these projects, of course, attained new urgency because of the war. Some of them probably would have been attended to eventually by the civilian government had the Army not stepped in and done the job first. But the point is that when the Army stepped into control in Hawaii, things began to happen; some things which never previously had progressed beyond the blueprint stage.

Martial law has imposed more drastic restrictions on civil courts in Hawaii than on any other departments of civil government. But these restrictions already have been modified to some extent and further relaxation is expected. Here, again, some observers believe that the swifter and sometimes harsher processes adopted by the provost courts are more appropriate in this war period than the more deliberate methods employed by civil courts. Some advocates of martial law argue that in a war-front community, such as Hawaii, where the co-operation of all persons is needed so urgently, it is fair to impose additional penalties on offenders and to remove the loopholes which offenders may use under civil court procedures to postpone their penalties.

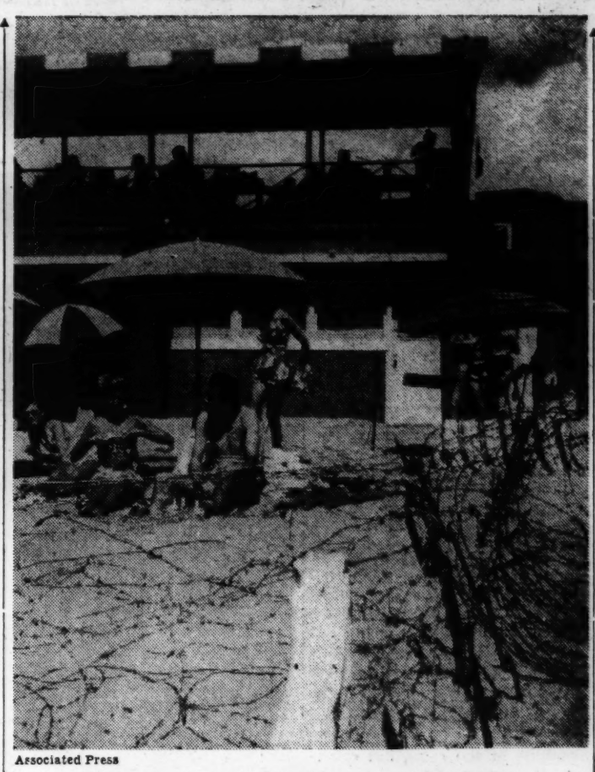
One of the basic reasons for establishment and maintenance of martial law in Hawaii is the presence in these islands of 150,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, comprising about one third of the civilian population.

It is generally assumed that if the Japanese in Hawaii were less numerous, the military authorities would be much more willing to relinquish their supervision over civilian affairs. Here the decision of the authorities seems to be justified by the record. Through policing and selective detention of the Japanese are regarded as effective methods of handling this difficult problem. The facts that there have been no interracial disturbances of consequence and that the Japanese have been well behaved are seen as evidence that the Army's methods are producing satisfactory results.

In its broader aspects, the experiment of martial law in Hawaii is regarded by some observers here as a test of the commonly accepted theory that Americans, conditioned to democratic privileges, would become restless and rebellious under any form of government in which they are not represented.

Military rule in Hawaii has been functioning as a beneficent and enlightened dictatorship. As such, it may serve as a gauge against which the advantages of more democratic procedures may be measured dispassionately without the emotional factor usually present in comparisons of democracy with Naziism, Fascism, or the other "isms."

It also has been suggested that experience gained from application of military rule in Hawaii may be of considerable practical value later in the Pacific war when the time will come, presumably, for similar forms of government to be established temporarily in territories retaken from the Japanese.



Associated Press

Wartime Hawaii: Bathers and Brambles

Neither sun nor sand affords escape from the business at hand any more on Waikiki Beach.

Goal of 18,000,000 Victory Gardens Is Set

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—With a goal far surpassing that of World War I, a new army of soldiers of the soil is mobilizing to tend the Victory Gardens of this war and so to supplement the nation's food supply.

In 1917-18, some 5,285,000 war gardens yielded an estimated 528,285,000 pounds of vegetables.

For 1943, the Agriculture Department has set a goal of at least 18,000,000 Victory Gardens, with 12,000,000 on city, town and suburban plots, and 6,000,000 on farms.

Discounting reports of a seed shortage, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard urged every town, city and suburban family with a sufficient plot of open, sunny and fertile ground to plant a Victory Garden. He recommended that special attention be given to green and leafy vegetables, yellow vegetables and tomatoes.

Secretary Wickard also urged farm families to produce and preserve as much as possible of their entire year's food needs, particularly of vegetables, fruits and meats.

Department seed reports show that the production of vegetable seeds in 1942 war 26 per cent greater than in 1941. Increases were largest in the cases of kohlrabi, Chinese cabbage, broccoli, Swiss chard, garden beets, cauliflower, celery, carrots, and pole lima beans. Largest decreases were shown for okra, eggplant, and lettuce.

George C. Edhler, Department seed authority, said that reduced supplies also appeared in onions, beets, carrots, cabbage, and some field crops.

As in World War I, most victory gardeners will be clerks, mechanics, shopkeepers, housewives, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, and other amateurs who don't mind a few callouses.

H. W. Hachbaum, Chairman of the Department's Committee on Victory Gardens, said:

"Home food production will contribute to the war effort both on the Fighting Front and the Home Front.

"It will reduce the demand on commercial supplies and thereby make more available for military and Lend-Lease needs and for the needs of those who are unable to have gardens. It also will help to reduce the demand on strategic materials for canning."

Idle ground is already being earmarked for Victory Gardens in several communities.

The emphasis is not only on getting the site for your Victory Garden picked out early but also in finding out how to grow things properly. To help victory gardeners, the Department has prepared seven publications. State agricultural colleges have similar information on hand.

The city Victory Garden should be on a plot not less than 30 by 50 feet, or 50 by 100 feet.

"An average of one hour a day in such a plot," Mr. Hochbaum said, "will do wonders in the way of supplying vegetables, both fresh and preserved for the family."

U. of Chicago Assumes Its New Duties Publishing the Encyclopedia Britannica

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Encyclopedia Britannica, a comprehensive summary of knowledge that has been published since 1768, has been placed in the hands of a new owner—the University of Chicago.

The publication was presented to the school by Sears Roebuck & Company.

The outright gift included Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., and subsidiaries in Britain, Canada and South Africa, Britannica Book of the Year, Britannica Junior, and the Encyclopedia Britannica World Atlas.

The publication was issued first in Edinburgh. Eventually it was distributed on a world-wide basis. Sears Roebuck & Company, Chicago mail-order firm, assumed control in 1920. The volumes—currently 24 in number—are printed here.

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the university and Gen. Robert E. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Sears, announced that the books henceforth would bear the imprimatur of the University.

"The Encyclopedia is kept up to date by the editorial method of continuous annual revision, which eliminates the necessity for periodical new editions," Dr. Hutchins stated. "Faculty committees of the University will provide educational advice and consultation to assist in securing scholarly and scientific authorities for this continuous revision."

A. S. Barrows, President of Sears said the Britannica was sold through its own individual sales organization and explained that the company considered it "foreign to our business."

No changes in the Britannica staff were contemplated. Chief officers now are E. H. Powell, President; Walter Yust, Vice-President and Editor; L. C. Shoenewald, Vice-President in charge of sales.

Draft Dodge Protest Against 'Unionism'

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21 (AP)—A Federal Jury Jan. 19 convicted Guy Arnold Anthony, who claimed he failed to report to his draft board as a protest against "union racketeering."

Judge Leon Yankwich sentenced him to two years in prison for failure to report for Army induction.

The jury deliberated 10 minutes.

Commenting on Mr. Anthony's defense, the court said: "Your's is the most absurd and fantastic defense I have ever heard in all my years on the bench. It is merely an idiotic way of calling attention to what you claim is labor despotism. I am convinced that you concocted this absurd defense merely to call attention to yourself. You cannot break one law because you aren't in sympathy with another law."

Hitler Used Nazi Officials To Offer Peace to U. S. in 1940

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21 (AP)—How spokesmen for certain Nazi high officials approached him in 1940 with peace proposals that would retire Hitler but would enable Germany to "keep the dominant place which it had achieved by conquest of Europe," has been disclosed here for the first time by Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia.

Addressing a Town Hall Meeting yesterday, Mr. Davies said the peace proposals were made to him in New York by Nazi spokesmen at a conference suggested by "certain important civic and business leaders in this country," whom he did not name.

Used by Hitler

These leaders, he said, "could not see the 'cloven hoof' and quite innocently, I am sure, were used by Hitler to further his plan to conquer the world and ourselves."

Mr. Davies declared he made it clear to the Nazis representatives, who carried credentials "that were unquestionably bona fide and vouched for by some of the finest banking facilities in this country," that "in my opinion, it was an impossible peace."

"They asked that I present their message and plan to the President and Mr. Hull," said Mr. Davies. "This I refused to do. I did, however, report it to the Department of State for its information. . . .

"At this meeting in New York, these men stated that they were authorized by high Nazi Party and military authorities to say that they would make a peace which would be agreeable to any reasonable demand which fair-minded men would require.

Would 'Retire' Hitler

"In order to make it possible for England to make a peace with other than a Hitler government, they would guarantee that Hitler would be retired and would devote his remaining years to reading and writing as an elder statesman; and that the proposed peace treaty would be signed by a military or other government, whose word Britain could accept.

"On the face of it, their proposal seemed very fair."

On examination of the specific terms, however, Mr. Davies said, something else appeared, "namely, the condition for this peace which Germany required, and the price we would have to pay, was that it should keep the dominant place which it had achieved by conquest of Europe and be permitted to project its new order in Europe without interference.

Labor War Chest Gets Unified Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Unifying their policies at least for war relief purposes, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Railway Brotherhoods will conduct a joint campaign through the New York labor war chest to raise $4,000,000 locally in 1943 for the American Red Cross and various war-relief agencies, it was announced here Jan. 20.

Funds from the war chest will be allocated to the United Service Organizations, the British, Russian, Chinese and other national war relief agencies, refugee and war-prisoner aid, labor-sponsored projects in war industry areas and to organizations aiding underground labor forces in occupied Europe.

The combined labor war chest, it was explained, will eliminate multiple campaigns in the ranks of organized labor. Each branch of the labor movement will establish goals for its affiliates, however, and there will be two quotas, one for the Red Cross and another for other war chest agencies including the war relief organizations and local charities.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Mounted Messenger

By Cornelia Meigs

Author of "Vanished Island," "Call of the Mountain," "Secret Oak," etc.

Chapter Eight

Tom let the colt rest through the morning and set out on his way early in the afternoon. There was no pretense of road of any kind, only the steep hill trail which turned and twisted and often almost disappeared. It was already late in the day when he arrived at the house. But he felt rewarded when the gaunt woman who opened the door shed real tears at the sight of a letter from home, and thanked him with such wholehearted gratitude that he wondered over his ever hesitating to set out on this rather troublesome errand. But she was only half way through her slow reading of the letter when she looked out of the window and said:

"That is a very fine horse that you ride. It is better that you mount him and—and that you be gone before my husband comes back. He is out on the hill cutting wood."

Tom wondered at her want of hospitality, but, since the hour was growing late and he had no real desire to meet Giles Rikman, he got up and prepared to go. But first he unfolded the last of the handbills and explained what it was that Mr. Franklin wanted. The poor creature was so unused to talking with strangers that it was very hard for her to understand what was meant, but when she got the idea that there was possible money in it for her husband, she would not let Tom go until he had gone through the whole of it twice.

Encounter in the Dusk

The colt was restless and pawing when Tom came out to him, as though something had startled him. Tom checked him to a cautious gait; once at the foot of the hill they would have safer going.

He was half way down, in a stretch bristling with stumps, broken bushes and jagged rocks, when the colt shied, suddenly and violently. Something dark was lying on the ground, it might be a person, it might be only a man's coat. But it would not be decent to ride by without making sure. He brought the plunging horse round with difficulty, rode up to where the dark thing lay and got down. Yes, it was only a coat, an old leather jacket. But where had it come from, for he could have vowed that it was not there when he went by an hour ago.

The horse suddenly jerked at the reins and reared. Tom swung to hold him, and was vaguely aware of a dark figure rising up in the bushes. He felt himself thrown back, by a blow that sent him staggering, felt the reins snatched from his hands. He saw the man leap into the saddle, wheel and ride away, leaving him alone in the rain and the dark.

In the wet mud, Tom slid half a dozen feet, then went sprawling headlong over a rocky bank and into a thicket of stiff bushes. He was on his feet in a moment, but the thunder of hoofs had pounded off up the hill and, as he tried to follow, he kept stumbling over roots and fallen trees, and presently fell far behind the rider and the stolen horse. He stopped trying to pursue them finally, sat down upon a log and tried to think. There was no doubt, of course, that it was Giles Rikman who had seized his horse.

The Colt Rebels

He began plodding up the hill, feeling his way with his feet, peering through the dimness ahead to catch sight of those two who had gone before him. Now and then a crash in the bushes, or the sound of scrambling hoofs above him showed that he was following in the right direction. And at last, after a little pause, a voice raised in shouting anger guided him straight to his goal.

The trees opened out here, on both sides and made a clearing that was almost level, overgrown with long dry grass, fairly free of rocks and stumps. It was here that Rikman, after climbing slowly, had spurred the animal forward, the colt who had never known the touch of a spur, scarcely the tickle of a whip. It was here, therefore, that the horse knew certainly that this was a strange weight on his back, strange hand on the reins, and that this man who was in the saddle was neither his owner nor his master. He reared, he plunged and whirled, sure-footed even in the darkness and on a strange hillside. The man stuck to the saddle, clinging with his knees, shouting and spurring, which angered the horse more than ever. Yet the struggle seemed to go against him, and it apparently was impossible to unseat that rider. The colt stood for a moment, breathing deeply, his head hanging.

Tom, in the darkness, knew that this was the critical second. "Up," he cried, "Up," and the horse gathered himself for one last desperate plunge. The instant's breathing space had taken the man off his guard. He was sitting, for that second, loose in the saddle, and now he lurched, slipped and was suddenly hurled to the ground, snatching at the reins, but catching for them in vain.

The colt had wheeled to Tom's voice; he came to him through the dark, stood quivering as the boy mounted and was away down the hillside, plunging down the way that he had come up. They reached the beaten trail and the irregular thunder of his hoofs changed to a steady gallop.

Good John Channing was at the gate watching for him to come in. "Your horse looks a little blown," he said. "You must have pressed him hard, coming along the road."

"It was not I who rode him hard, but another," Tom said. He stabled the colt and took every care of him, before he went inside himself. The rain was rattling on the windows and the storm shaking the door as he sat by the fire and told John Channing what had happened.

"If you can wait long enough to lay an information against him, we will have the sheriff hunt him out of the country," Channing said.

Tom shook his head. "I must set forth at sunrise," he answered. "Mr. Franklin will be waiting anxiously for a report on the new postal route, and on the number of farmers who have offered horses."

Riding East

Tom's bags were far from empty as he set out with the first light of morning. It all seemed easy and plain now, once he had been over the long road. He set his face toward the Susquehanna River.

It had seemed for a time that his homeward journey was to be without any real event, but that was not to be, it was not possible in that frontier country where things are continually happening. When traveling west, he had stopped one day at a broad farmhouse, set somewhat in from the road, and close to the river, where lived a cheerful friendly family who had given him dinner and a pleasant hour of talk before he must go on once more. The father was an old man, Hiram Flemming, who had cleared his land and built his house years ago, but had now grown cautious and a little timid, and was always regretting aloud that he had no son to help him with the farm. There were three pretty daughters, the oldest about 20, and their mother, a gentle, easily bewildered little person who was in no way suited to life on the frontier. They had friends in Carlisle, who had given Tom a letter for the Flemming household, which he now would deliver.

He looked for their big white house from afar, and somehow failed to see it. When he came round the last turn of the road he saw a crowd of people, a thin trail of smoke and knew that he had come upon one of those tragedies that are always within the bounds of chance in pioneering life. A spark from the chimney had fired a stack of straw, the wind had fanned the flame and now the whole house was gone, only a blackened heap of ashes was left and the big stone chimney standing by itself. He rode down the lane, but when he arrived could do little more than anyone else, simply stand and stare helplessly at the sad ruins. Gathered by themselves, with a little store of the possessions they had managed to save, were the stricken family, the father looking stunned, the mother sitting on the ground with her face bowed in her hands.

A tall young man, with a sunbrowned face and a square chin, came from the skirts of the crowd and stood by Tom. "If we only could get them away," he said. "The neighbors are all ready and willing to gather together and begin putting up a new building for them. But it takes the heart out of all of us to see them stand there stunned and beaten, and each time we set out to do anything Hiram Flemming has some reason why it should not be touched. We are at our wits' end."

A Postboy's Responsibility

"Where could they go?" Tom asked. "Is there anyone near who could take them in?"

"We don't want them near," the young man said. Tom remembered now that he had seen him before, that he had come in as Tom sat at the table on that first visit, and that all signs pointed to his being in love with the oldest Flemming girl. Tom liked the honesty of his open face, could guess the difficulty he had been having in trying to aid the gently obstinate Hiram Flemming. The man went on, "They have kinsfolk, over the ridge and east toward Lancaster. Amos Hammond would take them all in, but it is 20 miles thither and they are no more fit to set out by themselves than the babes in the woods. Unless," he added, and his eyes turned to search Tom's face. "Unless you would be willing to have them go with you."

"But it is out of the way. It is not on the direct road to Lancaster," Tom protested.

"You could get to Lancaster almost as quickly by that road," the man returned. "Say you will do it, and we can set about making a new home for them tomorrow if you do but get them off."

"How soon could they be ready?" Tom asked finally, trying not to let his voice sound grudging.

They made something of a procession as they set out over the ridge, the girls riding, the father and mother driving in the big two-wheeled cart. The talk became more cheerful as they passed along the way, and the littlest girl, who rode the longest at Tom's side, really laughed finally and was cheerful and happy again. They were welcomed and made much of when they reached the Hammond house, and Tom rode on, feeling that he had left them in good hands.

Home Again

As he approached Philadelphia he knew that, by going only a little out of the way, he could stop at home first, but he would not take the time for it, and hurried down to the ferry, crossed the Schuylkill, and came clattering over the cobbled streets to Mr. Franklin's door.

His employer had words of high praise for the speed and success of his journey. There was a long list in Tom's pocket of men who would lend their horses for the use of General Braddock, since it was Mr. Franklin of Philadelphia who had promised to stand behind repaying them.

"Carlisle," said Franklin, "is to be a very important place as my plans take shape. I will show you." He was unrolling a map. "I have undertaken one more thing that our good friend John Bartram would say is impossible, but I myself think it is not. I have said that we would set up a mail service to serve General Braddock as he moves farther and farther west. I feel sure that we can always carry the messages as far as Carlisle if they will do their share and send eastward to meet us."

They had finished their consultation and Tom made ready to go.

"Have the girls been helping you again in the print shop?" he asked.

Jed, who was gathering up some papers behind them, spoke:

"The young ladies, we have seen nothing of them. I had looked for them yesterday, but did they come? No. Some neighbor, a woman with a big basket of eggs, came in to tell me the reason, but was so flustered and excited over the matter that I could make nothing of it. Something was said about their going on a journey."

Seeing the surprised look on Tom's face, Mr. Franklin folded up his papers. "I will not keep you longer now," he said.

The hurry of Tom's business was over and, though he was anxious to see his family, he did not push the colt. He could make nothing of what Jed Hopgood had said, the man was completely confused, that was certain. The girls would laugh when he told them about it.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Tom Wetheral, a postboy of Mr. Benjamin Franklin, resting in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, before returning to Philadelphia, decided to ride into the hills to deliver a letter that lay unclaimed, addressed to Giles Rikman. Rikman, starting out from Philadelphia some time before, had almost persuaded the boy to go along in his wagon as a helper, when Tom's sister, Prudence, brought news that Mr. Franklin needed him for the postal service.

"Eagles of the Future," by Dementy Shmarinov

Our Mail Bag

"I live in the far north and one day I went for a ride with Mr. McDonald in his dog team," wrote Wilbur T. (10), of Fort McMurray, Alberta, Canada, to a boy in Cheshire, England. "He has seven dogs and I will send you a picture of a dog team the next time I write. We have a lot of snow here this winter. I like to skate and go tobogganing in the winter. In summer we go on hikes in the woods and take our lunch with us. I am very interested in stamp collecting.

"I like to read the stories on the page For Children in Monday's Monitor. We get our papers one day a week. The train only comes in on Wednesday."

These paragraphs from Wilbur's letter will give you an idea of the interesting correspondents we have in the Mail Bag.

And here is an invitation to correspondents from Ernest A. B. (11), of Marion Junction, Alabama:

"I am in the seventh grade in the Orville High School, of Orville, Ala. My hobbies are stamp collecting, reading, chemistry and electricity.

"I live on a big 261-acre farm. I have two dogs, three cats and one goat. I should like to write to boys either in the United States or in foreign countries."

Mary Louise G. (14) of Toronto, Canada, says she has already made several friends through the Mail Bag and would like to have more correspondents.

"I am in the second form in North Toronto Collegiate Institute," she writes. "I am interested in many things, especially sports, stamp collecting, corresponding, sewing, cooking, etc.

"I am a member of the Canadian Girl Guides and attended one of their camps last summer."

Clara Lou M. (16), of Red Bank, New Jersey, writes that through the Mail Bag she is already corresponding with a girl in Purley, Surrey, England, and would like to have other correspondents.

"I am a Junior in High School," she writes. "One of my favorite studies is French and I am now in my second year. My favorite hobby, as you might call it, is collecting classical record albums. I am very much interested in this field of music."

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Our Hobby Stars

Hobbyists from nine states sent in such excellent papers about their hobbies last year, that we are designating them Our Hobby Stars for 1942. In appreciation of their excellent contributions to the Hobby Column, we are sending each of them a fine book. We have not space to list the titles of the books that are going to them, but here are the names of our 14 Hobby Stars:

Earl Foell, of Houston, Texas.

Joan Huston, of Auburn, Maine.

Norman Gilbert, of Brooklyn, New York.

Charles Kiddoo, of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Alberta Mae Dunn, and Thelma Wing, both of Monmouth, Maine.

Daisy Welch, of Bradford, Pennsylvania.

Edith Dunkin, of South Bend, Indiana.

Jewell Rose, of Oakland, California.

Renato Barreto, and Paul Ramos, both of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Cecil Reimer, of Selkirk, Kansas.

Jack Baker and Josie Baker, of Midlothian, Texas.

Let's Make a Cardboard Model

Fun With Model Theaters—1

By Owen Oliver

Illustrated by the Author

For boys and girls alike, model theater making is a fascinating hobby. Whether you are budding architects, craftsmen, artists, playwrights or producers, there is something that will appeal to you all. And if you happen to be members of a large family, so much the better!

In this series of short, illustrated articles, you will be told how to plan and construct your own model theater, how to decorate it, how to design and build your stage sets, how to make your theater properties and characters, as well as something about the important subject of lighting and how to get "effects." If you have creative gifts you will find plenty of scope to work out your own ideas and so make your own contribution to the Art of the Theater.

Before we begin I want to stress the importance of using good materials and tools. These need not be expensive but they should be the best obtainable. There is nothing more discouraging than working with poor materials or with tools that will not do their jobs.

And now to begin. In order to become familiar with the principles underlying the construction and working of all model theaters we will start by making the framework of a small cardboard model.

All that is required is some white cardboard about 1/24in. thick—if white is unobtainable use colored, provided that construction lines can be plainly seen—a sharp knife, pencil, ruler and glue. A pen-knife will do if carefully handled, but the writer always used a stencil knife, kept sharp by regular stropping on a stone window-sill. The stencil knife is recommended because the blade is not hinged, and there is no fear of its snapping to and catching one's knuckles. For cutting cardboard a metal ruler is best. A special non-slipping ruler is sold for this particular purpose. Liquid glue in tubes is the most convenient to use.

Referring to Diagram 1, cut out the rectangle for the stage. Good cutting requires a little practice. You will soon be able to tell whether you are making the good clean cut which is needed. A blunt knife will always tear the cardboard, and so will a short one unless pressure is properly applied. The first few cuts should be light, more pressure being put upon the ruler than upon the knife. Ragged cutting is, of course, the result of poor workmanship. Don't use scissors, they are unsatisfactory in a number of ways. The piece of cardboard 12 in. by 10 in. will form a shallow box 9 in. by 7 in. which, when inverted, forms the stage, Fig. 2. The four squares at the corners go inside the stage.

Fig. 3 shows how to cut out the proscenium, or stage front, and explains itself.

In Fig. 4, note the warning against gluing the proscenium until it is decorated. Also note that it is a good idea to use paper clips to hold the newly glued pieces together until the glue is firmly set.

The back wall in Fig. 5 is not to be decorated, so it may be glued to the back of the stage straight away, care being taken to see that the bottom is flush with the bottom of the stage in order that the top of the wall will be even with the top of the proscenium.

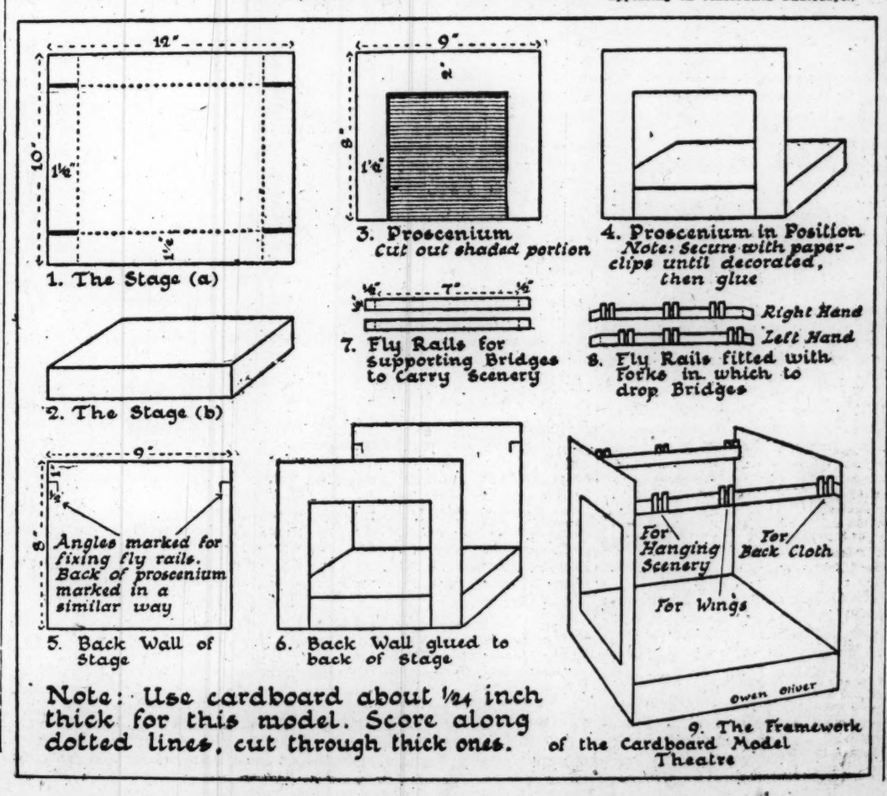
The need for strong cardboard and careful scoring in making the fly rails is obvious from Figs. 7 and 9. "Scoring" indicates the making of shallow cuts sufficiently deep to allow the cardboard to be bent without breaking. These rails have to carry a certain amount of weight, and the scoring must be nicely judged, otherwise it will weaken the rails.

Fig. 8 shows the fly rails fitted with forks in which to drop the bridges. These forks are made by gluing small pieces of cardboard ¾in. by ⅛in. to the rails. Notice that the first fork on the rail for the right hand of the stage is close to the bend, while the one on the left hand is a little distance away. Reference to Fig. 9 will explain this. The forks close to the bend hold the back cloth in position; those for the wings come mid-stage, and those for the hanging scenery—a narrow strip of scenery that hangs downwards across the stage to represent overhanging trees, etc—near to the stage arch. Note that the terms "right hand" and "left hand" are applied to the positions relative to the actor when facing the audience from the stage.

Since the proscenium has not yet been decorated the rails are clipped to the front and back walls, and this completes the construction of the framework of your Cardboard Model Theater.

Next Thursday, we shall discuss decorating the proscenium, and constructing and decorating a flat set.

(This is the first of 12 articles that are appearing on consecutive Thursdays.)


12"
10"
1½"
1. The Stage (a)
2. The Stage (b)
9"
3. Proscenium
Cut out shaded portion
4. Proscenium in Position
Note: Secure with paper-clips until decorated, then glue
7. Fly Rails for supporting Bridges to Carry Scenery
Right Hand
Left Hand
8. Fly Rails fitted with forks in which to drop Bridges
Angles marked for fixing fly rails. Back of proscenium marked in a similar way
5. Back Wall of Stage
6. Back Wall glued to back of Stage
For Hanging Scenery
For Back Cloth
For Wings
owen oliver
9. The Framework of the Cardboard Model Theatre

Note: Use cardboard about 1/24 inch thick for this model. Score along dotted lines, cut through thick ones.

To The School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept.,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me what information you can about Monitor advertisers that will help me choose from the many

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New Illinois Tech Building Site of Much War Research

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—One of the least talked about but most important things going on around here these days is research for war purposes. The more important the project, the less said. If the Illinois Institute of Technology hadn't had occasion to dedicate a $250,000 Metals and Minerals Research Building here recently, the public would have paid little attention to this type of work going on right under its eyes.

But a new quarter-million-dollar building can hardly be overlooked. Its completion brought to public attention the seven-year record of accomplishment of the Armour Research Foundation, established on the campus of the Institute in 1936 to aid industry in research essential to its progress.

Dedication exercises were simple and completely mechanized, in keeping with the nature of the institution. Neither Dr. Henry T. Heald, President of the Institute, nor Harold Vagtborg, Director of the Foundation, had to rise from their seats at the luncheon table. Their addresses had previously been recorded on a wire sound recorder developed by the Foundation, and were played during the ceremony. After the war, this type of sound recorder is expected to be widely used, but right now its production is confined to war purposes.

Sound Tone Starts Foundry

Following the talks, a sound tone set the foundry in operation. Eighteen minutes after the tone set the blower of the cupola in action, steel poured from the induction furnace. The new building was in use.

What will be done in this building during the war is told only in general terms.

There are about 15 important types of equipment. The electroplating laboratory is important because of the studies to be made in the conservation of tin. Already the Foundation has completed a project which enables the manufacturer to stretch tin formerly used to coat one can so that it covers three. The Foundation has also developed special equipment for brightening the tin surface so that it pleases the housewife.

Next comes a 2,400,000-pound hydraulic press which enables the Foundation to do unusual work in the forging of metals. Then there are two induction furnaces, designed to enable natural scientists to mix steel to fit special needs.

A steel cable tester in this building is the largest in the Chicago area. "The tester will be useful for checking cable vital to the war effort," says the Foundation.

An analytical laboratory is provided which is so well equipped that a staff member can make a complete chemical analysis of steel here in about five minutes. Another laboratory provides equipment for determining rapidly the chemical composition and physical state of minerals.

Powdered Metals

The powdered metals laboratory is expected to be much in demand because the field of powdered metallurgy is expanding as a result of the scarcity of certain metals due to the war.

There are also laboratories for X-ray diffraction and other work.

Architect of the building was Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Chairman of the Institute's Department of Architecture. Associate architects were Holabird & Root.

The building is the first of a group of seven planned for the new campus of Illinois Tech. When in 1940 Armour Institute and Lewis Institute merged, it was decided to continue to use the old Armour campus. This promises the city one of its most important rehabilitation projects, for the campus is in the center of a blighted area, between 32d and 34th Streets, adjacent to the Rhode Island right-of-way on the South side.

Baby to Have His Points —Rationing of Canned Food

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced today that many canned baby foods will be rationed under the same point system to be used for rationing of processed fruits and vegetables.

Harold B. Rowe, Director of OPA's foods rationing division, said the announcement was intended "to clarify any misunderstanding that may exist regarding the baby foods that are to be included in the new rationing program."

No date has been set for the beginning of point rationing of processed fruits and vegetables, but the program will begin as soon as OPA has set up necessary machinery. Points required in the purchase of various items will vary depending upon their scarcity.

Baby foods to be rationed, Mr. Rowe said, will include strained or chopped foods made of fruits, vegetables, or meats and put up in sealed cans or glass jars, generally 4½- or 6½-ounce containers.

Such baby food as canned milk, canned milk formulas, and canned, prepared cereals, are not included among the processed foods to be rationed.

The inclusion of many canned baby foods in the rationing program, Mr. Rowe said, "is not necessarily an indication that supplies are short," but rather a move to safeguard supplies for the purpose for which they are intended.

"If baby foods were not rationed they might be bought extensively as a substitute for rationed canned good," he said. "Such buying would cut sharply into available supplies and would soon dislocate normal marketing."

"Strained" foods to be rationed include vegetables, such as carrots and string beans, as well as vegetable and tomato soup and a number of vegetable combinations; fruits such as prunes and peaches, fruit combinations such as apricots and apples, or pears and pineapples; fruits prepared as desserts, consisting either of fruits to which sugar has been added, or as fruit pudding, such as pruns pudding, pineapple and rice, or custard.

Meats and meat broths in combination with vegetables, strained for infant feeding, also will be rationed.

Former 'University in Exile' Gears 76 Courses to War Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Once called the "University in Exile," the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science of the New School for Social Research is out today with a 1943 spring curriculum largely geared to war issues. The scholar registrants for the new term, beginning next Monday, will find a calendar of 76 courses and seminars under a staff of 22 permanent and nine visiting professors.

Newly introduced is the "Emergency Administration" seminar for training in government service, with rationing, price control, control of materials and production, manpower, taxation and international trade featured subjects. Its director will be Dr. Arnold Brecht, internationally-known authority in political science, jurisprudence and public finance and formerly a high-ranking official in the German Republic. Joined with him are Dr. Julius Hirsch, one-time Undersecretary of the Reich Ministry of Economics, and Dr. Richard Schueler, who headed the Economic and Financial Section of the Austrian Foreign Office.

Dr. Hans Staudinger, faculty dean this year, will direct a course on "Industrial Organization and Control in Wartime," and related subjects listed are "Commodity and Price Control" and "Wartime Finance."

Highlight of the program in international affairs is a new course in Geopolitics directed by Dr. Fernando de los Rios, former Spanish Ambassador to the United States. Courses in "Power Politics and Planning the Peace," "Dynamics of International Relations" and "The Second World War and Its Implications" will be conducted by Dr. Hans Simons, long a figure in the world conference field. Other studies will emphasize current economic and postwar problems.

Dr. Saloman will direct the term's general seminar on current problems of the social sciences, unique to this graduate school in that all the faculty members and students participate.

Chicago Women May Soon Wear Slacks

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP) — The thousands of Chicago women who wear slacks may do so soon without fear of being arrested.

The City Council's Judiciary and Legislative Committee, ever anxious to keep abreast of the times, took the first step in that direction yesterday.

It recommended that the Council make it legal for a woman to wear the feminized trousers provided she still looks like a woman in them.

The session followed the recent arrest of a woman war worker who wore mannish garb. Her case was based on an ordinance which provides a fine up to $100 for anyone appearing in public "in dress not belonging to his or her sex."

The Committee proposed that the full Council adopt an amendment to the law which would penalize anyone wearing attire of the opposite sex only if it was worn "with intent to conceal his or her sex."

Economies Sought By British Missions

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today that the staffs of various British wartime missions now in the United States total about 8,000 persons, of whom about three-quarters were hired in the places where their offices are set up.

The organization of all such missions is being reviewed to see if economies can be effected, he said.

Lower Army Age Brings Appeal for Restrictions

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Executive Committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers Jan. 20 asked President Roosevelt to direct "particular attention to restricting the sale of intoxicating beverages and eliminating prostitution near military areas" in view of the recently lowered age level of men in the armed forces.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Quotations on a few issues were unrevised.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott 1.60a	1	53	53	53	+ ¼
Adams E .45e	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
Addressog (1)	9	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Air Reduct 1a	2	41⅝	41	41⅝	+1
Alaska Juneau	29	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	12	½	½	½	
Alleg pr pf	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅝
Alleg pf xw	5	6¼	6	6¼	+ ½
Allegpf$3Owe	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud (2e)	29	20	19⅜	20	+ ¾
Al Ch&Dye 6a	6	147½	146½	147½	+1½
Allied M (1e)	4	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Allied St .15g	22	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Allis-C M (1)	25	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Alpha PC 1½e	5	19	19	19	+ ½
Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Amerada Pet 2	2	70	69¾	70	+ ⅞
Am A Ch 1.20a	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Am Airl 1½e	5	55	54½	55	+ ¼
Am Bk N .10g	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Am Bk N pf(3)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	
Am Bosch ¼e	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
AmBrSh 1.70e	5	32	31¼	32	+ ½
Am Cable & R	32	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
Am Can (3)	5	76¼	76	76¼	+ ½
Am Can pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy	54	28⅞	27¾	28⅞	+1½
Am C F pf 7	5	69	67¾	69	+2
Am Ch&C (2)	3	19¼	19	19	— ¼
AmC'type .40e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
AmCSug 2½e	12	17⅝	16⅞	17½	+ ⅜
Am Distill	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Am Euro ¼e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Am Encau Tl	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Am Export (2)	3	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	
Am & For Pow	44	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅜
AmFP6p1.80e	3	44	42½	44	+3
AmFP72.10e	32	50½	47½	50	+2
Am & F P 2pf	115	87⅜	81⅜	83¾	+ ¾
Am-H S S 3	7	34½	33⅜	34½	+1¼
Am H L pf (3)	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Am Home 2.40	1	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
Am Ice	2	3	3	3	— ¼
Am Ice pf ½e	2	40½	40½	40½	+3¼
Am Intern'l	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Am Locom'tive	10	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
Am Loco pf 7e	4	82¼	82	82	+ ⅞
Am M&F .80	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
AmM&Met½e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Am Met (1a)	7	22	21⅜	22	+ ¾
AmNews 1.80	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6pf	5	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ¾
Am P&L $5pf	11	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅝
Am R&S(.30e)	13	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Am R M (1e)	11	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ½
Am RMpf4½	4	57¾	57⅜	57¾	+ ½
Am Saf R ¾e	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Am Seat 1e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Am Shio B 3e	3	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	+ ¼
Am Smelt 2	37	39¾	38½	39¾	+1¼
Am Stores 1¼g	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Am Snuff .60g	6	39	38½	39	+1½
Am Stl F (2)	12	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
Am Stove .30g	●1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sug 1½g	7	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	+ ½
Am S Tob (2e)	3	22½	22⅜	22½	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+1
Am Tel&Tel 9	25	131⅛	129⅞	130	— ⅞
Am Tob (3)	7	46⅜	45⅞	46⅜	+ ⅝
Am Tob B (3)	11	47½	47	47	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs	14	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Am Visc ½g	23	34½	33½	34½	+1½
Am Water Wks	14	3⅝	3½	3½	
Am Woolen	5	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
Am Wool pf 8e	8	61½	60	61½	+2
Am Zinc L&S	18	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¾
Anaconda 2½e	49	26½	25⅞	26¼	+ ¾
AnaconW1½e	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¾
Anchor HGpf 5	2	111½	111½	111½	
Andes Cop (1)	1	10¾	10⅜	10¾	
Armour Ill	21	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	9	53	51½	53	+2
Arm Ck 1.35e	1	52¾	52	52¾	+ ⅝
Assd Dry Gds	2	1¾	1⅞	1¾	+ ¼
As D G 2 pf 7	1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+1⅞
Atchison 1½g	45	49	48⅛	49	+ ⅝
At T&SF pf 5	6	69¾	69¼	69¾	+ ¾
Atl Coast (2e)	21	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
Atl Refin .70e	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅝
Atlas Corp 1¼e	5	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Atlas Cp pf 3	1	51	51	51	+ ¾
AtlasPow 3½2e	2	56	55½	56	+ ½
Austin Nichols	4	3¼	2¾	3¼	+ ¼
Austin N pr A	5	33½	31½	33½	+2½
Avia Cp ¼e	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
B					
Bald Loc ct 1e	6	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
Balt & Ohio	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	5	6	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Barber Asphalt	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
Barker Br ½e	3	6	5¾	6	+ ½
Barnsdall .60	17	13¼	13	13¼	+ ½
Bath Ir Wk 2e	9	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Bayuk C 1½	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Beat Cream 1a	1	25	25	25	
Bell Airc (2e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Ben Avia 3¾4e	17	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
Ben In pf 2½	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	
Benef IL 1½e	3	14⅜	4	14⅜	+ ⅜
BestFoods .60	19	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Beth Stl (6)	32	59½	58½	59⅜	+1
Beth Stl pf 7	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
Black-Dk 1.60	3	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Blaw-Kno .35e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Boeing Air 1e	6	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Bohn A&Br 3e	2	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+1⅜
BordenCol.40e	10	23¼	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
Borg-Wr 1.60	17	26⅜	28	28	+ ¼
Bridg'p B (1)	20	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
Briggs Mfg 2	41	22¾	21⅛	22¾	+1⅝
Bkly-Man Tran	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Bkly U Gas ½e	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe(2)	7	35¼	35	35	— ¼
Brunsw'k-B 1	4	14	13¾	14	
Bucyrus-E ½e	10	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
Bucy-E 7pf 7	1	106	106	106	
Budd Mfg	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Budd Mfg pf	1	80	79	79	— ¼
Budd Wh (1e)	14	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Bullard 2½e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Bulova Wat 2	2	25¼	5¼	25¼	
Burl M 1.40a	10	22¼	21½	22¼	+1⅛
Burr Add(.60)	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Bush Terminal	35	3⅞	3½	3⅝	
Bush T pf 6	1	49	49	49	
BushTBpf2½e	6	27½	26¼	27½	+1
Butl'r B .60e	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Butler pf 1½	3	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
Butte Cop ¾e	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Byers (AM)	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
C					
Calif Pk 1½	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
Cal & Hecla 1	10	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Camb Wy 1¼e	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Canada Dr .60	20	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Canadian Pac	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	2	36½	36¼	36½	— ¼
Caro C&O (5)	1	87	87	87	+ ¼
Carr-Gen .20a	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Case (J I) 7e	8	84	82	84	+3¼
Caterpil Tr (2)	6	40½	40⅜	40½	
Celanese (2)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼
Celan 7pf (7)	1	97	96⅞	97	+ ½
Celan pr pf (7)	1	121½	121⅛	121⅛	— ⅜
Celotex Cp ½a	34	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
Celotex pf (5)	1	80	80	80	+ ¼
Cent Ag 1½	9	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
Cent Fdy .10g	14	2⅛	2	2	
Cent RR NJ	20	6⅜	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
Cen Violet2½e	2	14	14	14	
Century Rib M	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Cerro de P (4)	5	34½	34	34½	+ ¾
Cert-teed Prod	13	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6pf	8	37¼	35½	37¼	+2¼
ChamP&F pf 6	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio3a	29	36	35⅜	35⅞	+ ⅛
Ches & O pf 4	1	98	98	98	+1
Chi & E Ill	36	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
Chi&EIA.59g	31	9	8¼	8⅞	+ ¾
Chi Gr West	3	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
ChiGWpf1¼e	14	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	+ ⅜
Chi Pn T (2)	21	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
CPT pr pf 2½	1	49	49	49	
CRI & P 6pf	6	¾	¾	¾	
CRI & P 7pf	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Chickash (1)	2	15	15	15	+ ½
Chrysler 3½e	31	70⅜	69⅜	70⅜	+1½
City Invest	1	31½	31½	31½	—1½
CityI&Fpf6½	1	100	100	100	
Clark Eq (3)	2	35	34⅞	35	— ¼
Climax 1.20e	3	41	40½	41	+ ½
Cluett P 2¼e	13	35½	34½	35½	+ ⅝
Coca-Cola 3a	6	92¾	92¼	92¾	+ ⅝
Colgate P ½a	6	17	17	17	+ ¼
Collins&Apf 5	1	108½	108½	108½	
Col Fuel 1½a	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Col Br A 1½e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Col Br B 1½e	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Col G&E .10g	10	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
Col G&EpfA 6	11	45¾	44¾	45¾	+1⅜
Col G&E 5pf5	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
Colum Pic ½e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Colum Ppf2¾	3	32	32	32	+ ½
Comi Credit 3	5	27	26⅜	27	+ ¾
Comi Inv Tr 3	39	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	518,340
1943 volume to date	10,317,282
1942 volume to date	8,620,870

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colm Solv .60e	13	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Com'th&South	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Com & Sou pf	9	39⅞	39½	39½	+ ¼
Comw Ed.35g	39	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅞
Congol-N (1a)	8	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Consol Aircraft	9	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Cig 1½e	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Con Cig pf (7)	1	90	90	90	
ConsC prpfe½	1	94	93	94	+1
Cons Cop .45a	34	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60)	26	16⅜	16⅛	16¾	+ ⅛
Cons Ed pf (5)	1	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
Consol Oil ½	27	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Container 1½e	5	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Cont. Bak ½g	14	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1¼e	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
ContDiam .65e	7	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
Cont Ins 1.60a	7	41½	41½	41½	
Cont Mot .55e	14	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
Cont O Del (1)	19	27⅜	26½	27⅜	+ ⅞
Cop'weld S .80	15	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
CornEx(2.40)	●1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ⅜
Corn Prod 2.60	12	54½	53⅜	54½	+ ⅞
Coty Inc ¼e	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	61	16	15⅜	15⅞	+ ½
Crosley (½2e)	7	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
Cr'wn C&S 2e	4	19	19	19	
Crown Zel (1)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
Crucible Stl 2e	15	34	33	34	+1
Cuba RR pf	1	10½	10½	10½	
Cub-Am S 3¾e	13	8	7¾	8	
Cudahy Pack	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
Curtis Publish	7	2	1⅞	2	
Cur ppf1.60e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Curtiss-WA 2e	2	23	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Curtiss W (1e)	28	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
Cutler-H 1¼e	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
D					
Davison C .60e	14	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
DayP&Lpf4½2	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	
Deere 1.35e	8	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
Deisel 1½e	7	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
Den&RioGW pf	3	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	1	30¼	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	9	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Del Lack&W	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Det Ed .30g	10	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray(1)	4	20½	20	20½	+ ½
Diam Mat 1½2	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Dis C-S h2.22	2	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ¼
Doehler D C 2	2	25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ½
Dome M h.40g	4	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
Douglas Air 5e	5	58	57¾	58	+1
Dow Chem (3)	1	134	134	134	+ ¼
DresserM 1½e	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
Duplan .90e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
du Pont 4½4e	17	138	135½	137	+1¾
du P't pf 4½	1	126¾	126¾	126¾	
E					
East Air Lines	5	33¼	32½	33¼	+1⅜
East Roll Mill	21	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Eastman (5)	8	148¾	147	148¾	+1¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
Edis Bros .80a	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Ei&Mus .06g	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
El Auto 2½4e	9	31¾	31½	31¾	— ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	11	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
El Pow & Lt	11	1¾	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
El P&L $6 pf	5	29¾	29	29¾	+1¼
El P&L $7 pf	17	32¾	31⅝	32¾	+1½
El Stor Bat 2	2	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅜
El Paso G 2.40	4	24½	24½	24½	
Endi-John 3	1	50	50	50	
Eng Pub Serv	20	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Eng PS$5pf 5	2	61½	61½	61½	
Eng PS $6pf 6	1	72	72	72	+1
Erie RR (1e)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR 1st 1e	24	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A5	4	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ½
Ex-Cello 2.60	3	25	24¾	25	+ ½
F					
Fairb Mor 1a	1	34½	34½	34½	
Fajardo Sug 2	4	23⅛	22½	23⅛	— ⅛
Fed L&T 1¾4e	14	10½	9¼	10	+1
Fed Light pf 6	1	90	90	90	
Fed Min & S 4	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Fed M T (.40)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Fed D St .45g	4	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
Ferro Enam	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Firest Tr ⅜g	9	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
First NSt 2½2	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
Flintkote .90e	5	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Florence 2	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	12	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
Follansbee S pf	1	33	33	33	—1
Food Ma 13¼e	3	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ¼
Foster Wheeler	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Francisco Sug	2	6½	6⅜	6½	
Freeport S (2)	5	36½	36	36½	+ ½
Fruehauf 1 40	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
G					
Gabriel .10e	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Gair Robt ¼4e	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Gair pf 1.20	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell (3e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Gar Wood ¼4g	52	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
Gar Wd pf ½2	3	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
Gen Am I .40e	2	7	7	7	
Gen Am I pf 6	1	102	102	102	
Gen Am Tr 2e	4	38½	38½	38½	
Gen Bak .15g	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
Gen Cable	3	33⅜	31¾	33⅜	
Gen Cable A	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Gen C pf 13¼k	1	77	75½	75½	—2½
Gen Cigar 1a	3	23	23	23	+ ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	40	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
Gen Foods.40g	8	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¾
Gen G & El A	43	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Mills (4)	3	85	85	85	+1¼
Gen Motors (2)	77	45⅝	44¾	45⅝	+1
Gen Mot pf(5)	1	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	— ⅛
Gen O Ad .20e	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Gen OAd A 3e	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Gen Prec (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Gen Pr I .30e	2	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Gen Ry S 1¼4e	14	14½	13½	14½	+1
Gen Real&Ut	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Refr 1.20e	6	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
Gen Shoe ¼g	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Gen StC pf6e	1	66½	66½	66½	+1
Gen Tel(1.60)	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
Gen T&R (1e)	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Gillette (.45e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gillette pf (5)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¾
Gimbel Bros	12	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Glidden .30g	18	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
Goebel Bw .20	2	2	2	2	
Goodrich (1e)	15	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf 5	1	84⅜	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅜
Goodyr T ½g	25	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ½
Goodyear pf 5	1	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
Goth Hos ¼e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Grand Union	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Graham-Paige	3	1	1	1	
Granby .60a	16	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
Granite C .35e	7	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
Grant (1.40a)	3	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
Grant pf (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	
Gt Nor pf (2e)	11	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
Gt West Sug 2	2	25½	25½	25½	
Gt W Sug pf 7	1	142½	142½	142½	+ ½
Green HL (2a)	5	32	31¾	31¾	
Greyhound(1a)	15	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
GrumAirc1½2e	2	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	2	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	1	82½	82	82½	+ ½
Gulf Mob&Oh	19	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
GulfMpf 2½2e	9	29¾	28¾	29¾	+ ¾
Hamil W .80e	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
H					
Harb-W 1½e	19	15¾	15	15¾	+ ¾
Hayes Mfg	1	13½	13½	13½	
Hazel Atlas 5	2	94⅞	94½	94⅞	+1⅜
Heime 1¼g	3	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
Hercules (1)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Hercul P 2½e	2	75	75	75	+1
Holland F (2)	4	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Holly Sugar(1)	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
Homestake	11	34	33	34	
Hou-HerB.80e	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Household (4)	2	44¾	44⅝	44¾	+ ¼
Houston Oil	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Howe Snd 3a	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	
Hudson B (h2)	11	23	23	23	
Hudson Motor	1	8	8	8	
Hupp Motor	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
I					
Illinois Cent	4	8	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Indian Refin	6	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Ind P&L .30g	6	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
Inland St 4½e	1	66	66	66	+ ½
Inter C pf (6)	1	106½	106	106	+ ½
Inspir Cop 1	20	11	10½	11	+ ½
Interlake ½2e	15	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Int Bus Ma 6a	3	145¾	145	145¾	+1¼

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by Associated Press

Wednesday	42.3	Prev day	42.3
Month ago	41.2	Year ago	37.3
'42-3 high	42.7	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Int Harvest 2a	29	57⅝	57	57½	+ ½
Int Harv pf 7	1	165	165	165	
Int Hydro El A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Int Mer Marine	7	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Int Min'ls ⅜e	8	14¼	14	14¼	+ ½
Int Min'ls pf 4	1	61	61	61	
Int Mining¼g	1	4	4	4	
Int Nick Can 2	113	32⅝	31¾	32⅝	+1¼
Int Paper Co	31	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	16	53¾	52½	53⅝	+1⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	2	4	4	4	
Int Ry C A pf	1	43	42	43	+1
Int Shoe 1.80	2	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	59	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
Intertype (1e)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Int Dpt S ¼g	2	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¼
J					
Jarvis (.30e)	3	10	10	10	
Johns-M 2¼e	2	70½	70	70½	+ ¼
John-Man pf 7	1	126¼	126¼	126¼	
Jon&L St ½2g	28	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅜
Joy Mfg (.90e)	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
K					
Kan City Sou	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Kaufman .10g	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Kayser (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½
Kelsey H A 1½2	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Kelsey B ⅜g	3	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Kennecott (3e)	76	30⅝	29¾	30½	+ ¾
KeyS&W 1¼e	3	15½	15½	15½	
Kresge 1.15e	4	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	103.2	103.2	103.2
1 4s 54-44	105.30	105.30	105.30
1 2s 54-49 Juns	100.28	100.28	100.28
1 2⅞s 60-55	109.9	109.9	109.9
3 2½s 67-63	100.20	100.20	100.20
Home Owners Loan			
3 3s 52-44	102.27	102.27	102.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
62 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	93⅛	93	93
6 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	75	75	75
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	57	57	57
8 Allis Chalm cv 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
58 Am & For Ps 5s 2030	81½	80¼	81
1 AmIGChem5½s 49	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104	104½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108	108	108
8 Am Tobacco 3s 62	102	101	102
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	99	99	99
21 Arm Del 4s 57	105	104⅞	104⅞
5 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105½	105⅝
8 AT&SF 4s 95	114	113⅞	114
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	102¾	102¾	102¾
71 AC Line 1st 4s 52	89⅜	88¾	89½
67 AC Line clt 4s 52	77½	76¾	77⅜
32 AC Line 4½s 64	64¼	63¼	64¼
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33¼	33¼	33¼
6 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64½	64	64
32 B&O 95 st A	36¼	35¾	36
17 B&O 95 st C	39⅜	39	39½
27 B&O 2000 stD	36	35⅝	36
21 B&O 96 st F	36	35¾	36
61 B&O cv 60 st	27⅜	36¾	27½
45 B&O 4s 48	63	62½	62¾
17 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	56	55¼	55⅞
12 B&OSW 50 st	44½	44	44½
1 B&OPC 4s 59	45	45	45
1 Bell T Pa 5s 60C	130¼	130¼	130¼
1 BenefIndIoan2¼s50	100	100	100
5 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	99½	99½	99½
37 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
30 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104	104	104
70 Bost&Me 4½s 70	44¼	44	44¼
38 Bost&Me 4s 60	75	75	75
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104½	104½	104½
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	100	100	100
21 Buf R&P 57 st	39	38½	38½
145 Bur C R&No 5s 34	14⅞	13½	14¾
70 Bur C R&No.5s 34 ct	14	12½	14
17 Can Sou 5s 62	81½	80½	81½
27 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	111	111	111
7 Can Pac 4s perp	74	73¾	73¾
6 Celanese 3½s 62	103½	103¼	103½
5 Celotex 4½s 47ww	99⅜	99½	99½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	25⅞	25½	25⅞
4 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	40	40	40
13 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	70½	70	70½
54 Cen Pac 5s 60	58¼	57½	58¼
167 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	90¼	89¼	90¼
13 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	79	78	79
150 Cen R R N J 5s 87	26	25¾	26
170 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	23⅞	23	23½
29 Cen R R N J 4s 87	24	23¾	23¾
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	95	94	95
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
67 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18⅜	18	18
23 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76	76	76
59 CB&Q 4½s 77	69	68¾	68¾
121 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85¾	48¾	85¾
26 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99	99	99
54 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97¼	96⅞	97¼
8 Chi & E Ill inc 97	35	34⅜	34⅝
1 Chi & Erie 5s 82	118	118	118
2 Chi Great West 4s 88	71	71	71
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	70	70	70
5 Chi I & L 6s 47	32½	32½	32½
10 Chi I & L 5s 66	7¾	7½	7¾
365 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	20¾	20	20⅝
10 CMSP&P ref 5s 2000	5¼	5⅛	5¼
21 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46⅜	46	46⅜
17 CM&SP 4½s 89E	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
45 CM&SP gen 4s 89	45⅜	45	45
13 Chi&NW 6½s 36	43	43	43
10 Chi&NW rfe 5s 2037	25½	25½	25½
41 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	37¾	37¼	37½
23 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	4?	4¼	4¼
25 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	25⅜	25	25⅜
15 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
33 Chi&NW 4s 87	37	36	37
1 Chi&NW 4s 87st	37	37	37
5 Chi Ry 5s 27	47¾	47¾	47¾
103 CRI&P 4½s 52a	25⅜	23¼	23½
30 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
105 CRI&P 4s 88	37¼	36⅝	37¼
29 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
220 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	21¾	21½	21⅝
6 Ch Un St 3¾s 63	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
14 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	98	97¾	97¾
3 Childs Co 5s 43	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
23 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108¾	108¼	108¾
169 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50¾	49⅞	50¾
7 CCC&StL 5s 93B	85½	85½	85½
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107½	107½	107½
7 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	77½	77⅜	77⅜
11 Clev Un Term 5s 73	67⅞	67½	67½
3 Clev Un Term 4½s77C	62	62	62
13 Col&So 4½s 80	25¾	25½	25¾
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94¾	94½	94¾
19 Columbia G 5s 1961	91⅛	90⅝	90⅝
5 Con Edis 3½s 56	107	107	107
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Con Rys 4s 54	35	34½	35
10 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	94	94	94
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
8 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108	107⅞	107⅞
8 Crane 2¾s 50	101½	101½	101½
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	94	94	94
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	32½	32½	32½
4 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s 42rct	27½	27	27½
10 Cuba Int 5s 52	39	39	39
5 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	30	30	30
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58	57	57⅝
10 D&RG 4½s 36	24	24	24
2 D&RG 5s 36	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
13 D&RG West 5s 55	5	5	5
41 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	4⅜	4½	4⅜
32 D&RG West 5s 78	20½	20⅛	20½
6 Det T Tun 4½s 61	87	87	87
2 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	25¾	15¾	15¾
4 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Elgin Joliet&E3¼s 70	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 El Paso & SW 5s 65	68	68	68
6 Erie 4½s 2015	56½	56½	56½
39 Erie 4s 95	95½	94¾	85½
10 Firestone T&R 3s 61	100¾	100¼	100¾
38 Fla E Cst 5s 74	23½	23⅛	23½
2 Fonda J&G2-4s82fd	4¾	4¾	4¾
11 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	4¾	4⅝	4¾
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98½	98⅜	98½
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	20½	20½	20½
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	107	107	107
13 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106⅛	105⅝	105⅝
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	87½	87½	87½
11 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	87¼	86⅞	87¼
11 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	87¼	86⅞	87¼
37 Gt Nor 4s 46G	100	99¾	99¾
11 Gt Nor 4s 46H	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
31 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80	79¾	80
8 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	93	93	93
10 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	73	73	73
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	102¼	102⅛	102¼
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	95	94½	95
8 Housatonic 5s 37	82	81½	82
2 Housi'nalTex 4¼s 54	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
9 Hudson Coal 5s62A	43	42¾	42¾
15 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47½	47½	47½
110 HudManInc 5s 57	22⅜	21¾	22⅜
4 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	50½	50½	50½
67 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	50⅝	50¼	50⅝
13 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43½	43¼	43½
9 Ill Cen 5s 55	59⅞	58½	59⅞
1 Ill Cen Louis3½s'53	56	56	56
23 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49⅞	49	49¾
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¼	45	45¼
1 Ind Ill & Iow 4s 56	26¼	26¼	26¼
6 Indiana Stl 3s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Int Agric Iron cv4s 47	104	104	104
2 Int Cem rfg 4s 52	9½	9¼	9½
1 Int Hydro Elec 6s 52	28⅞	28¼	28¼
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27½	27¼	27½
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 Int T&T 4½s 52	66½	66	66⅜
12 Int T&T 5s 55	69¼	68⅞	69¼
14 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	23⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1 JamesF&Clea 4s 59	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
2 JonesL&LghSt3¼s 61	96	96	96
3 KC South 5s 50	69¼	69¼	69¼
3 KC South 3s 50	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 Kentucky Cen 5s 87	64¼	64¼	64¼
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	111½	111½	111½
3 Lac Gas 5s 45	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
15 L E & West 3s 47	100	100	100
4 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	79½	79¼	79¼
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	69	69	69
30 Leh ValHTerm 5s 54	45	44½	44⅞
10 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	59	59	59
11 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38¾	38½	38⅝
27 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35½	35¼	35½
8 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34⅛	33¾	34⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	32½	32½	32½
14 Liggett & M 7s 44	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	121½	121½	121½
7 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99¼	99	99
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 Lou & N 4½s 2003	96½	96½	96½
19 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	86¾	86½	86¾
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48½	48¼	48¼
2 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	91½	91½	91½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	41½	41½	41½
18 Milparta&NW 4s 47	30⅞	30½	30⅞
15 M&StL 4s 49	3½	3½	3½
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	2½	2⅜	2½
79 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
54 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	42⅝	42¼	42½
60 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	22	22	22
38 M-K-T 4½s 78	37⅜	37	37⅜
92 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42¾	42¼	42¾
30 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	35¾	35⅝	35⅝
35 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
9 Mo Pac 5s 65A	39⅛	39	39
112 Mo Pac 5s 77	39¼	39	39¼
8 Mo Pac 5s 78G	39	39	39
3 Mo Pac 5s 78Gct	38¾	38¾	38¾
26 Mo Pac 5s 80H	39⅛	38⅞	39¼
75 Mo Pac 5s 81I	39¼	38⅞	39⅛
154 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	14½	14¼	14½
8 Mo Pac 3dext 4s 38	96½	96½	96½
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	37½	37½	37½
37 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
7 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69⅞	69¾	69⅞
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	104	104	104
5 N Eng RR 5s 45	73½	73	73½
9 N Eng RR 4s 45	73½	72½	73
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	56	56	56
15 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	54½	54¾	54½
1 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	52½	52½	52½
6 NY & Putnam 4s 93	44½	44¼	44¼
80 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¾	54¼	54¾
144 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¾	49¾	49¾
39 NYC cn 4s 98	53¼	52½	53
19 NYC 3¾s 46	99¾	99⅝	99¾
41 NYC cv 3¼s 52	69⅞	69⅜	69¾
10 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78¾	78½	78½
7 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	55	54½	54½
12 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	50¾	50½	50¾
10 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
21 NY Chi & St L 5½s 74A	80⅜	80	80⅜
96 NY Chi & St L 4½s 78	68⅜	67½	68¼
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	102	102	102
26 NY Dock Co 4s 51	68	67	68
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
21 NY Lack & W 4½s 73	67	66	67
35 NY Lack & W 4s 73A	64½	63	64½
32 NYNH&H cv 4s	40¾	40⅜	40½
3 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	51½	51	52½
47 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38½	38¼	38½
48 NYNH&H 4s 47	36½	36	36½
19 NYNH&H 4s 55	36½	35½	36½
21 NYNH&H 4s 56	36¼	36	36
10 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34¼	34¼	34¼
287 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	8¾	7¾	8⅝
28 NLO&W gen 4s 55	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	107½	107½	107½
9 NYS&W gen 5s 40	13¼	13¼	13¼
54 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	10⅜	10	10⅜
5 Niagara Falls P3½s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
4 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	110¾	110¾	110¾
46 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	32¾	32¼	32½
117 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68½	67¾	68½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57	57	57
13 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57	57	57
18 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	53½	54
50 Nor Pac 4s 97	77½	76¾	77½
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	73½	73½	73½
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44½	43¾	44½
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
13 Ogden & L Cha 4s 48	13½	13¼	13½
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Ore RR&Nav 4s 46	107	107	107
4 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 Pac Mo 2d 5s 38	97	97	97
19 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	98	97¼	98
6 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	109	108¾	109
8 Para Pict 4s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Pen Co 4s 63	102½	102½	102½
3 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	101	100¾	101
13 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107¾	107½	107¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108¾	108¼	108¼
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121¼	121¼	121¼
15 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103⅜	103	103
9 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91¾	90⅞	91¼
12 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97⅞	97½	97½
3 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Pen RR 4s 48	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	108½	108½	108½
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	91½	91⅜	91½
70 Pen RR 3¼s 52	92½	92¼	92½
1 Peoria&E inc 4s 90	6½	6½	6½
18 Pere Marq 5s 56	76	75½	76
54 Pere Marq 4s 56	60¾	60⅛	60⅝
4 Pere Marq 4s 56	67	67	67
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	99¼	99¼	99¼
15 Phi Read C&I 6s 49	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜
10 Philip Morris 3s 62	105	105	105
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 PCC&St L 4½s 77	102¾	102½	102¾
7 PCC S SL 4s 53F	111	111	111
5 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½ 52	96½	96½	96½
11 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	91	90⅞	91
11 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	96½	86⅛	86½
12 Readg 4½s 97 A	79¼	79¼	79¼
3 Readg 4½s 97 B	79	79	79
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	90½	90	90½
61 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105	104⅝	104⅝
10 Republic Steel 4½s56	102	102	102
54 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	64¾	64	64¾
9 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	31	31	31
45 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	24¾	24½	24¾
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	11½	11½	11½
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	99⅞	99¾	99¾
11 StLIM&SeaRy6G 33	81½	81	81¼
10 StLPub Svc 5s 59	91	91	91
45 St L S F 5s 50 B	23⅛	23	23⅛
150 St L S F 4½s 78	23¼	22⅞	23⅛
18 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	23	22½	23
21 St L S F 4s 50 A	21	20⅞	20⅞
3 St L S F 4s 50A ct	20½	20½	20½
28 St L SW rfg 5s 90	31⅞	31	31⅞
6 St L SW 1st 4s 89	89	89	89
6 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	71	70¾	71
133 StL&KC ShL4½s41	19½	19	19⅛
5 St P Un Dep 3¼s 71	101½	101½	101½
5 Schenley Dist 4s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
55 Seab A L cn 6s 45	17⅛	16¾	17
69 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	16	15¾	15⅞
64 Sea A L 4s 50 st	34¼	33¾	34
52 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	17¼	16⅞	17
9 Shell Un 2½s 54	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	103⅞	103	103⅜
2 Skelly Oil 3s 50	101⅜	101	101⅜
9 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106	106	106
3 So Bell T & T 3s 79	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 So Col Pow 6s 47	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
75 Sou Pac 4½s 68	57	56½	57
85 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54½	53⅝	54¼
68 So Pac 4½s 69	55¼	54¾	55⅛
233 So Pac rfg 4s 55	78⅛	78⅛	78¼
64 So Pac clt 4s 49	79⅛	78⅜	79½
1 So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	75	75	75
65 So Pac 3s 46	96⅛	95¾	96
119 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	56⅜	55¾	56¾
8 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	91	90	91
15 South Ry 6½s 56	94¼	93¾	94¼
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	90¼	90¼	90¼
129 South Ry cn 5s 94	95¼	94¾	95
36 South Ry gen 4s 56	72	71½	72
40 So Ry 4s St L 51	91¾	91¼	91⅝
17 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¾	104½	104½
1 TCI&RR 5s 51	121½	121½	121½
1 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	89½	89½	89½
1 Tex Corp 3s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Tex Corp 3s 59	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Tex&N Or 5s 43	101¼	101¼	101¼
13 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	71	70½	70¾
6 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	70¾	70½	70¾
18 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	70¾	70½	70½
213 Third Ave aj 5s 60	27	26¼	26⅞
21 Third Ave 4s 60	66	65½	66
10 Tl StL&W 4s 50	95	95	95
2 Tri Continent 5s 53	106	106	106
10 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	101¾	101	101¾
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109	108⅞	109
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	99	98⅞	98⅞
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Va & SW cn 5s 58	74	74	74
9 VaESW 1st 5s 2003	92	92	92
109 Wabash 4½s 91	36¾	36	36⅜
7 Wabash 4s 81	46½	46¼	46½
50 Wabash 4s 71	87	86½	87
6 Walwrth 4s 55	92½	92¼	92½
4 Warner Bros 6s 48	103	103	103
13 Wash Cen 4s 48	89	88	89
6 West Pen P 3½s 66	111	111	111
17 West Shore 4s 2361	46	45⅝	45⅝
3 Westch Lt 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	97½	97½	97½
77 Westn Md 4s 52	92¾	91¾	92¾
10 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	39½	39½	39½
14 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	39½	39½	39½
6 Western Un 5s 51	90¼	90	90¼
19 Western Un 5s 60	85⅞	85	85⅞
3 Western Un 4½s 50	91	90¾	90¾
71 Wis Cen 4s S&D 3	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 66	110½	110½	110½
8 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¾	102⅜	102⅝

Foreign Bonds

14 Argentine 4½s 48	97¼	97	97
2 Australia 5s 55	90	90	90
1 Australia 5s 57	90	90	90
7 Australia 4½s 58	87	86½	87
5 Brazil 8s 41	40½	40⅛	40½
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	38½	38½	38½
40 Buen A 4¾s 77	73	72½	72½
3 Canada 5s 52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
15 Canada 4s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Canada 3s 66	99½	99½	99½
2 Chile 7s 42 asd	21½	21½	21½
1 Chile 6s 60	21½	21½	21½
18 Chile 6s 60 asd	21⅞	21¾	21¾
10 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
10 Chile 6s 63 asd	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	54	54	54
4 Copenhag 4½s 53	43½	43½	43½
30 Costa Rica 7s 51	21½	20½	21
3 Czecho 8s '52	35	34⅞	35
1 Denmark 6s 42	55¼	55¼	55¼
3 Denmark 5½s 55	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Dom 5½s 52	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
23 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	10	10	10
5 Minas Ger 6½s 58	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
18 Minas Ger 6½s 59	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1 Norway 6s 43	100½	100½	100½
4 Norway 4¼s 65	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
6 Peru 7s 59	15¼	15¼	15¼
10 Peru 1st 6s 60	15¼	15¼	15¼
11 Poland 4½s 63 asd	14¼	13½	14¼
10 Porto Aleg 8s 61	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	21½	21½	21½
19 Rio de Jan 8s 46	23	22¼	22¼
13 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	21	20½	20½
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	22¾	22¾	22¾
10 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	11½	11½	11½
1 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	12½	12½	12½
10 Warsaw City 7s 58	12	12	12
1 Warsaw C 4½s 58 asd	11	11	11

Bond Sales (in dollars)

Total today, 9,565,000; previous day, 10,204,500; week ago, 14,607,100; year ago, 10,780,800; two years ago, 10,449,400. Jan. 1 to date, 193,612,200; year ago, 152,555,250; two years ago, 179,173,250.

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New Security Program Is Ready for Congress

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The Administration's counterpart of Britain's Beveridge Report, proposing new social security benefits and extended coverages to include nearly every working person in the United States, has been completed by experts of the Social Security Board and will be "launched" in Congress within the next few days or weeks, according to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

The American plan, termed by Secretary Perkins a "comprehensive contributory social insurance system" and, according to her, including many proposals favored by the National Resources Planning Board, is now undergoing review by President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and other key officials.

Describing the Administration-fostered system to a "cracker barrel forum" at Town Hall here Tuesday, the Secretary of Labor, who was Chairman of the Roosevelt Cabinet Committee which fathered the original Social Security Act, urged immediate adoption of the expanded program, both as an anti-inflation measure and as advance preparation against depletion of purchasing power in the adjustments at the close of the war.

Sees No Better Time

"We can hardly envisage a more propitious time to introduce postponed spending," Secretary Perkins declared. "The funds paid into social security contributions flow back to those who pay and to the whole social improvement of society. This is a period when, for reasons of preventing inflation, it is desirable to withdraw purchasing power from the market. The postwar period will be a time when we want to release purchasing power to prevent too severe deflation. I can see no reason for delay."

Secretary Perkins spoke with Sir Henry Bunbury, British economist and author, who praised the Beveridge Report as Britain's answer to the Atlantic Charter's pledge against want, which he held could be fulfilled by establishing a minimum of security for all.

According to Secretary Perkins, in an interview after the public discussion, the enlarged American plan would extend the protecting umbrella of old-age benefits and jobless insurance to virtually all those excluded under the present law—farmers, professional men, self-employed, those earning over $3,000, and workers in plants employing less than eight persons. At the same time it would furnish added supplementary protection for needy persons, the blind, the physically disabled, dependent children, widows and orphans.

On the highly controversial point of medical insurance, Secretary Perkins said the plan envisaged "some form of hospital insurance, to meet those very expensive bouts with disease," but would provide against other illness only as it insured against any involuntary interruption of work.

"In our present level of development, when American doctors have not agreed among themselves regarding socialized medicine, we feel it is better merely to insure workers against all forms of involuntary job interruptions, including sickness and other disability, than to provide publicly-financed health systems," she said.

Going early into the question, "how much will this extended program cost?" Secretary Perkins said that at the start the system would require about 10 per cent of the national pay roll, contributed equally by employers and employees, as compared with 3 per cent under the present social security laws.

Easy for First Decade

"For the first 10 years there would be no necessity for the Government to contribute out of general revenues," she predicted, "since receipts would exceed disbursements. When the total cost began to exceed 10 per cent, because of increased old-age retirement benefit rights being built up, the Government would pay for the excess until eventually it would be contributing one-third of the total."

Stressing that the American report in its present form was entirely flexible and subject to amendment, Secretary Perkins said it was akin to the Beveridge Plan in many fundamentals but differed in vital features. Among those she listed were the following:

1. The American plan does not envisage a family allowance or enlarged payments where there are more children, it being the American theory that wages in the United States are sufficient to care for the whole family.

2. The American plan does provide that its contributions and benefits shall be a direct percentage of wages paid, whereas the Beveridge formula provides for a single minimum flat rate in both contributions and benefits. Sir Henry held this stemmed from Britain's war-fostered sense of equality.

3. Coverage is slightly more extensive under the British plan.

4. Under the British plan, the Government would finance one half the cost, while the American proposal limits the Treasury's participation to an eventual one third.

N. Y. Council Hits Exclusion Of Negro in Service Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20—Any Army-Navy exclusion of Negroes from special training courses in New York colleges and universities is "inimical" to the State's policy "of equality of opportunity for all its citizens," the State War Council served notice today in a resolution announced by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

The action, taken yesterday at the first meeting at which the new Governor has presided, was based on discrimination complaints filed with the executive, one of them by Walter A. White, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Addressed to both War and Navy Departments, the resolution does not name the institutions charged with barring Negroes from instruction, as Governor Dewey expressed the opinion that the situation would be corrected as soon as the administration made known its stand.

The protest refers to constitutional and legislative enactments which make it "the declared policy of this State that there should be no discrimination or segregation because of race, color, or creed in the public schools and colleges or other institutions serving the public." It calls attention to Negro student admissions to State universities and colleges for the regular courses of instruction and stresses that any departure from this recognied practice of the State "is inimical to the best interests of its citizenry and to their participation in the war effort."

The courses from which, it is asserted, Negroes have been barred are said to have to do with the Navy's program for the college training of deck officers and other ranks in this service permitting students in colleges to enlist in the Naval Reserve and complete their studies. Under present Navy policy, Negroes are not eligible for the officer corps, although they can become noncommissioned officers.

Men in Air Corps Enlisted Reserve To Be Called for College Training

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Prospective aviation cadets now in the Air Corps Enlisted Reserve will be ordered to duty at about 100 colleges for special instructions under a new program expanding Army use of the Civil Aeronautics Administration's facilities.

A limited amount of flight training will be given, an announcement last night by the Army Air Forces said. This is expected to improve the efficiency and increase the output of regular Army Flight Schools by providing a screening test to eliminate a large percentage of failures at the Army institutions.

The college courses are expected to begin in April. Schools selected will include a number now participating in the CAA program.

The name Civilian Pilot Training, or "CPT," is being changed to CAA War Training Service. It will have two parts. The first division will continue the present courses for men expected to qualify eventually as transport pilots or instructors.

"In the second division," said the air forces, "new special qualification courses will be conducted for a certain proportion of prospective aviation cadets prior to their entry into regular AAF schools. The number will depend on the amount of equipment available.

"At the present time a large number of these men are in the Army Enlisted Reserve, awaiting call to active duty. It is expected that these men will be called in the near future and assigned to approximately 100 colleges selected throughout the country in localities where flying fields are conveniently available. The colleges selected will be announced as soon as the list is completed."

Arizona Records Rise in Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Arizona has a new group of citizens who have moved in and naturalized themselves without even a bow to the U. S. Immigration Service.

These citizens are coatis, better known as chulos to Mexicans south of the border, where they are common. Biologists say that the coati is a distant relative of the raccoon and call him Nasua narica.

Witness Says Nazi Guard Brother in U. S. Contacts

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20 (AP)—Peter Gissibl, a Government witness, testified in Federal Court today that his brother, Maj. Gen. Fritz Gissibl of the Nazi Elite Guard, had mentioned establishing connections with the Federal Housing Administration and certain other Government agencies.

The testimony was incidental to denaturalization proceedings against 15 former German nationals. Details were not brought out, nor were the other agencies identified.

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WILLIAM N. HESSE, Insurance and Annuities, 5 John St., Bellmore, L. I., or 225 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. Wantagh 1726 or Barclay 7-7700.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 69 Bedford—Quiet garden apt., large sunny windows; Old World atmosphere; fireplace, 6x9 bedroom, pleasant living room; coal heat; sublet $39. Walker 5-6763.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD. — Bright, cheerful room, twin beds, adjoining bath; convenient to all transportation; couple or gentleman preferred. 1112 East 36th St., University 1778.

BOSTON, Beacon St., Near Mass. Ave. — 3 rooms for nurses or business women; gas furnace; references exchanged. COM. 8722.

N. Y. C., 65 E. 55th St. (Apt. 9C)—Comfortably furnished bed-sitting room for lady; southern exposure. EL. 5-5035 mornings.

N. Y. C., 514 WEST 114th (Apt. 4)—Attractive double and single studio rooms next to bath. CAt 8-1945.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 44TH STREET, 19 W. (R. 1412)—Exceptional unfurnished private office in attractive law suite; references exchanged. MU 2-6548.

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR COTTAGE, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for those seeking quiet, restful surroundings; good home cooking. Management Mrs. Janet Culey, 39 Ashland Ave. Baldwin 5660.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rms., meals; home atmos.; good cooking; nr. station; porch; refs. required. 220 Prospect Ave. Mo. 8-3359.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF STORAGE — MOVING
ATLAS STORAGE CO., INC.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C., TR 7-6000

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

WARNER CO., INC.
Since 1898
EXPERT CONVEYORS
of BETTER FURNITURE
Main Office: 13 Winchester Street, Medford, Mass. MYS. 0020
Branch Office: 117 Water Street, Boston HUB. 2480
N. Y., Conn., N. J., Phila., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

EXPD. TYPIST AND FILE CLERK WANTED FOR OFFICE IN CANTON, MASS. OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. Box M-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN WANTED

Draft Deferred—To develop a new department of an interesting transportation business in Boston. Office and outside work. Salary and car furnished. Reply must state age, education, dependents and previous work. Box H-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Light housekeeper, fond of children, to live in. MRS. ELSA M. LINDLEY, Liberty 0026. Call after 6 o'clock evenings.

SALESMEN WANTED

Mature Salesmen Wanted

Five-year-old Texas company expanding activities to middle and eastern states. Can use executive type salesmen for each State to sell intangible service to commercial and industrial users of Electricity and Gas. Must make bond, and travel, working all size towns. Each sale pays good commission. Necessary spend week with Sales Manager learning presentation. Capable man should earn $75.00 that week. Thereafter earnings commensurate with ability. Give details of experience, also references. LEN ACTON, 1217 Liberty Bank Building, Dallas, Texas.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ABLE, conscientious family man seeks permanent position with possibilities for advancement; clerical and selling experience; adaptable to other types of work. Box H-243, 1699 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

MAN desires employment, experienced clerical worker, general office assistant; references. Write Box M-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST with many years of nursing experience wishes position as nurse-companion or housekeeper-nurse; N. Y. C. or vicinity; best references. Write Box H-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION housekeeper, middle-aged widow, Christian Scientist, for adult family. Box M-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00 every day. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028. Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO 0302.

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Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

COINS

WILL call anywhere in New England to make offer on collections or accumulations of coins. For information—
HAROLD E. WHITENECK, COIN DEALER
68 Huntington Avenue, Boston

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Smart Sample Styles, Large Selection. All Sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-8:30. LILYAN'S, 123 E. 59 (Bet. Lex. and Park). N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
2521 B'way Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040 | NEW YORK CITY | Made to Order Repaired Remodeled Blended

GIFT SHOPS

ROCKWELL'S RETAIL SHOP, MERIDEN, CONN. AFTER-INVENTORY SALE DAILY 10-5

HOUSEHOLD PETS

KITTENS — Beautiful, 3 months old, well trained, male and female. Who would want them? Mrs. Wayne, Mansfield 6-8554, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. WAds. 3-0280

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PIANOS WANTED

GRAND PIANO WANTED
Oriental Rugs, Dining Rm. Set. Asp. 3798 (Mass.)

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, Mimeographing; work also accepted by mail. FAYE DELMAN, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. C. Tel. REctor 2-7707.

RADIO REPAIRING

Radio Repairing
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6086.

TAILORING

B. COHN, 13 Centre St. (near Franklin), Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 3540—Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing and Alterations.

TYPEWRITERS

Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Dept.
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director. Careers for Women, 342 Madison, N. Y. C. MU-2-0253.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST. OPP. MACY'S. N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur. 1 W. 34, near 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45 St., N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Davis & Hawley
Jewelers for over a century
Precious stones, fine watches and silver
MAIN AT JOHN

NEW SPRING PASTELS
COATS AND SUITS
For Immediate Wear . . .
For Early Spring Wear . . .
VISIT OUR FASHION FLOOR AND SEE!
HOWLAND'S

In January Watch
READ'S
for Super-Values

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Putnam Antique Shop
Antiques
Bought and Sold
16 West Putnam Avenue Tel. 3160

Keppler & Keppler
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel. Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
160 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

Greenwich Hardware Co.
Fire Screens—Andirons
Fireplace Sets
Fireplace Grates
Wood Baskets
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster *Hartford Coal Co.*
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

J. P. Lerner
CANADIAN FUR CO.
Fine Furriers Since 1896
95 PRATT ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

KATTEN & SONS
102 Asylum Street Hartford, Conn.

UNIFORMS
(Licensed War Dept. Dealers)

Spear & McManus
Established 1869 231 Asylum Street
Florists—Hartford, Conn.
Managers
Joseph B. McManus *and*
Louise McManus Ottenberg

"Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
35 Asylum Street

Treadeasy
SHOES
NIELSON'S BOOT SHOP
244 TRUMBULL STREET

We Are Selling
HANAN HURDLER SHOES
all over New England.
The plain toe flexible shoes.
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

DONCHIAN'S Est. 1884
Oriental and American Rugs
Broadloom Carpeting
Specializing in
Expert Rug Cleansing and Repairing
205 Pearl Street Tel. 7-1171

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY
is at his best, old-time self in his new book
THOROFARE $2.75
WITKOWER'S
97-99 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

Arrow Shirts
Handkerchiefs
Ties—Shorts
STOCKWELL'S

MIDDLETOWN

KEEP YOUR SAILOR, SOLDIER, OR AIRMAN in touch with home. SEND HIM PHOTOGRAPHS.
TURNER STUDIO
207 MAIN STREET

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
510 Main Street (Rear)
Telephone 2524
Delivery Service *Let us serve you*

Keser's Flower Shop
Our Flowers Are Always Fresh
170 Court Street Telephone 1513

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years.
364 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

THE PORTER & DYSON CO
Diamonds *Watches*
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
54 MAIN TEL. 325

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2318 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards
CLEANERS

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Meats *Vegetables*
Fruits
Fine Groceries
524 State Street 6-5112

ELLIOTT-EHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

'blue coal' CITIES SERVICE Koppers Coke
Petroleum Products
FREE HEATING SERVICE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
135 Temple Street 8-6131

Ann Allen Gowns
2x Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

Mid-Winter Clearance Sale
Women's Coats and Dresses
Men's Suits and Overcoats
Children's Coats and Snow Suits
10% to 30% Reductions
JACOBY'S
Charge Accounts Invited
12-14 No. Main Street South Norwalk

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

Valentines on Sale
Also
Cards for every occasion
DON'T FORGET OUR BOYS!
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St., South Norwalk
49 Wall St., Norwalk

Neckwear
Collars and Dickeys
Plain and lace trimmed $1.00
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St. So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7538 1 to 6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

THE VICK REALTY CO.
Insurance of All Kinds
Real Estate
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See Our
JANUARY CORSET SPECIALS
Some marked as low as half price.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

HOWLAND-HUGHES
A New Group of Pictures
A new shipment of pictures that are bright and beautifully done.
$4.98 to $7.98
THIRD FLOOR

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

All prices reduced. Everything on sale.
The Redwood Furniture Co.
"The Honest Store"
324 East Main Street at Mill
PHONE 3-4158

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We recommend
INTERWOVEN SOCKS FOR MEN
They prove themselves by their good long wear and the styles are always up to date. 45c pair—3 for 1.25
65c pair—2 for 1.25

Announcing
EDWARD K. "Bud" SAMSON
formerly with P & Q is now in charge of our MEN'S DEPARTMENT *at our Waterbury Store*
Sullivan's Boys' and Men's Wear
Waterbury & Torrington

Why do the Laundry during the cold weather?
We will gladly call for it and return your clothes partly dry or finished as you desire.
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies. Chamber Music. Operas. Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York

ALBANY

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy to-use Charga-Plate
WHITNEY'S

STAYING IN?
Get the Right Book—We have it!
Barrain Sale—John Mistletoe Bookshop
25 Dove Street
January 18-31
Fact — Fiction — Prose — Poetry
Children's Books
The best in every line, at half price or less
A $10.00 purchase gives you, free, your choice of another book from a desirable list.
3-4710

Let Us Do Your Washing the Way You Like It

4-1251
WILKE'S DAMP WASH

Your Winter Needs
INSULATION and COAL
Let us serve you with both
BLACKBURN, Inc.
Foot of Colonie Street

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

OUR FEBRUARY SALE ON ORIENTAL RUGS
now in progress
Reductions 10%-35%
Rustam K. Kermani Co.
THE VAN HEUSEN CHARLES BLDG.
468 Broadway 4-1671

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
178 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2107

STOREWIDE CLEARANCE SALE
McMANUS & RILEY
49-51 State Street

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-8734 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EXPERT RUG CLEANING
When you send your finest rugs to Killip you are assured of *safe* cleaning methods and superior workmanship—yet you pay only $3.00 for a 9x12 domestic. Slightly higher for orientals.
Try this superior rug cleaning service
Get the Killip Quality
For Service . . . . . Call 5-3311

SPRING FLOWERS
IRIS, DAFFODILS, TULIPS
Danker
121 North Pearl St. Phone 3-4289

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

BALDWIN

For Your Christmas
Pies—Cakes—Cookies
THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Merrick Rd. Baldwin
Telephone

BAY SHORE

FREEDMAN'S HARDWARE
Devoe Paints
50% Discount on Devoe Wall Papers
PHONE BAY SHORE 20

BAY SHORE—Islip

Islip Coal & Feed
COAL
COKE AND FUEL OIL
You'll Like Our Weigh
Phones: Bay Shore 1139
Islip 1122

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We suggest early purchases for spring—
Our stock of Quality Footwear for Men, Women and Children is as complete as it will be for some time to come.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

MORE THAN MONEY—
A Savings Account with this Bank assures far more than an end to improvidence. It stops that wasteful dribbling-away of money, certainly. But!—it assures cash-on-hand, when needed, for the things that make life so worthwhile! Think of the things you could have had with the money that slipped away. Start an Account here, today.
THE BINGHAMTON SAVINGS BANK
Established 1867
Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
COAL
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Be Prepared for Your Winter's Coal
"Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time"
345-357 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-8381 End. 1009
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

V...— SPA
52 MAIN STREET
Fine Restaurant
Home of LIBERTY ICE CREAM
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9458 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court St.

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued from previous page)

COMING SOON!

McLean's February Furniture Sale! Because of existing shortages of materials, good furniture is becoming hard to get. So this sale will be more important than ever. Watch our advertising for dates and some fine furniture values.

McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPENCER'S

Individual Shop of Exclusive Apparel and Accessories
The New Suits for Spring
Dressmaker and Tailored Types
69 PONDFIELD ROAD

Clothing and Furnishings
FOR BOYS and PREPS
Bronxville Boys' Shop
65 Pondfield Rd. Bronxville 2-1130

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances,
Ranges, Wall Paper
Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

Phone Bronxville 2-6061
BRONXVILLE FURRIERS
Fine Furs
2 Cedar Street Bronxville, N. Y.

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

BUFFALO
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS

4 STORES
- 3130 Main at Custer
- 40 High Near Main
- 304 Elmwood near Summer
- Parkridge corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking
Remodeling, Restyling, Relining
Prices Reasonable
42 West Chippewa St. Cleveland 8335

PRINTING
LETTER PRESS PHOTO OFFSET
RELIEF PROCESS
Great Lakes Press
37 Franklin St. LA 7814 Buffalo, N. Y.

Snyder N.Y.
Shupe
DRY CLEANING
Phone Amherst 0123
TAILORING—REMODELING

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft, "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best.
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO—Hamburg
QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
•
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

FLUSHING
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8866. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

FLUSHING
(Continued)

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

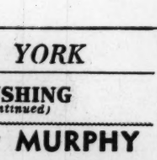
FLUSHING—Whitestone
O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HARDWARE and HOUSEFURNISHINGS
150-34 14th Avenue Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LESLIE'S
January Sale
Unsurpassed Values
DRESSES • COATS • SUITS
Sizes Range from 9 to 24½
Dresses for Mothers-to-Be
COR. CONTINENTAL AND AUSTIN

Town House Furniture Inc.
Interior Decorating, Draperies and Lamps
BOULEVARD 8-3430
112-41 Queens Blvd.



Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FOREST HILLS
Rego Park
Ladies' • Children's and Infants' Wear
Famous Fashion
SHOPS
72-17 Austin St. FOREST HILLS
95-02 63rd Drive REGO PARK

FREEPORT
Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
VIEBROCK'S
40 SO. MAIN ST. TEL. FREE. 4236
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Finest Confections

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
172-174 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 8016

GLOVERSVILLE
Your Savings Account
Insured Up to $5,000
Chartered by the U. S. Government
GLOVERSVILLE
FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
52 North Main Street
GLOVERSVILLE NEW YORK

ARMSTRONG'S
LINOLEUM
plus Expert Installation
ARGERSINGER'S

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
See
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 North Main St. Phone 3040

GREAT NECK
GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M. Hours: 6 to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS

WARTIME
SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Shop Now for Spring
Our Complete Line of
SUITS
SWEATERS
SKIRTS
SPORTSWEAR
Carol Green's
Sportswear Center of L. I.
HEMPSTEAD • FREEPORT
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

HEMPSTEAD RED STAR
Fruit and Vegetable Market
298 FRONT STREET

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
7 S. Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 1717

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
CHRISTMAS CANDIES
EXQUISITE TOILETRIES
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

-ON-
LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
FOR
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

H. BLUMBERG & SONS, Inc.
HOUSEWARES
HEATING SUPPLIES
INSULATION
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola
'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 4848
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

ITHACA
Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop of the
TIME HOSPITAL
316 E. Seneca Street Dial 3-2161

NEW YORK

ITHACA
(Continued)

FASHION'S DECREE
Colorful jewelry to accent your costume. Lovely rings, attractive pins, smart necklaces, intriguing bracelets
$1.00 to $50.00
are on sale at Heggie's
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
Jewelers
136 EAST STATE ST. ITHACA, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-08 63RD DRIVE REGO PARK

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

No Blackout of Glamour at
BETTY
HAT SHOP
All millinery made in our own workroom.
37-31 82ND STREET

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food. Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE. 9-6731, 6732, 6733

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and holidays.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 12 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN
FINAL CLEARANCE
of all winter wearables
NELSON'S
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops
INVENTORY CLEARANCE
Special Sale Prices on Odds and Ends
Bigelow's
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE
DEL-MOR FLOWER SHOP
3189 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9170
A full line of exclusive gift pottery, cut flowers, corsages, special Holiday table arrangements.

Moeloth & Hofert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

LARCHMONT
Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Tel. Larchmont 2-0156
ROTHBLATT & STERN, INC.
Larchmont Centre Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
1929 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK
Theatre Beauty Shoppe

Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK—Malverne
GIFT SUGGESTIONS
"Exclusive but not expensive"
Blouses, skirts, nighties, slips, dresses, handbags, sweaters, gloves, costume jewelry, and many other beautiful gifts.
VARNIE SHOP
320 Hempstead Avenue
Malverne, N. Y.

MAMARONECK
CAPPUS
Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty Lentheric, Mafchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Tel. Mamaroneck 1280
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
COAL—FUEL OIL—HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—LUMBER
161 East Post Road

Ditman's
VISIT OUR SHOP FOR SATURDAY SPECIALS
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MANHASSET
ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4— Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset —4

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MOUNT VERNON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

COATS SUITS DRESSES
PEGGY
FROCKS
All Sizes 9-20, 10-44
Moderate Prices, 4.99 up
16 South Fourth Avenue

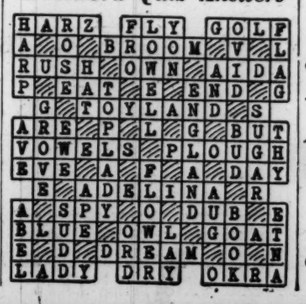
DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH
COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
39 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 N. Second Avenue
Mo. 8-3070—9225

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW ROCHELLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-4453. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m., ex. Sat. and Sun.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STOREWIDE CLEARANCE SALE
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN ST.

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Crossword Quiz Answers

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

A WATERPROOF WRIST WATCH, FOUNTAIN PEN OR RING makes an ideal gift for the boy in service.
D. W. SIMPSON
Jeweler
496 Main Street New Rochelle 2-2379

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY
Borough of Bronx
Mildred Beauty Salon

55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
Brooklyn, N. Y.

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
5Hore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue

Borough of Manhattan
RE 2-5493 Estab. 1887
Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Eva's Gown Shop
345 WEST 57TH ST.
Between 8th and 9th
Circle 5-7470 Hours 10—10

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-6903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON
RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor St., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS
Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point
BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM
Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers, Corsages, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 9-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

PORT WASHINGTON
FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P W 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE
HARRYS
Fashions for Young Folks
252-254 Main Street
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
WINTER PLAY SUITS
For Boys and Girls
8.98 to 15.98
Smart styles, correctly sized of weather resistant fabrics

Come to LUCKEY'S Great Home Event
There's scarcely a home in this part of the Hudson Valley that does not owe some of its charm and comfort to the "Home Store." That is why people look for this annual event . . . to add a new piece of fine furniture, or a rug, or a lamp . . . or a new suite of furniture. You'll find the traditional quality and the savings for which we are famous.
OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 9
February Furniture Sale
LUCKEY'S

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

Geo. Schlude's Sons
The Furniture Store
SINCE 1870
'Keep up the HOMES we're fighting for'
150 Main Street Phone 368

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

MID-WINTER CLEARANCE
• COATS • SUITS
• DRESSES • SPORTSWEAR
BAUER'S 260 Main Street

BLOOMING PLANTS at their BEST. Just perfect for winter cheer . . .

SALTFORD
18 CANNON STREET
PHONE 538

QUEENS VILLAGE
FAYS
Scientific Corseting
HOSIERY GLOVES
LINGERIE SPORTSWEAR
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Established 22 Years Virginia 9-5274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose —Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
Curtains,
Draperies,
Linens
ANNUAL WHITE SALE
GELLER'S
91-17 Jamaica Avenue

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Delivery Service Phone Monroe 84 84
Cash and Carry Stores
University at Culver—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-459

J. E.
GOUTREMOUT
Has The Buys In
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Bldg.
Rochester Main 3580

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
338 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7384

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P M Every Thursday

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7009

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 9-3362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

SCARSDALE
SPENCER SERVICE
There is QUALITY in our individually designed garments. Spencer designers' method of figure analysis and measurement taking guarantees a light, flexible, comfortable, perfect-fitting garment which never loses its shape.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hacker
1 Kingsbridge Plaza, Mt. Vernon N. Y.
MO. 8-0594

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
FIREPLACE GRATES
ELECTRIC HEATERS
11 SPENCER PLACE

SCHENECTADY
Fashionable
Coats—Suits
by
Madam Lorraine
Exclusively at
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
MEN'S WEAR

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ST. ALBANS

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
206-19 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 8-2357
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs, we can supply them or give counsel.

Gulfway Auto Service
JAmaica 6-9547
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up
by machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
Ignition—Starters—Generators
Gulflex Lubrication—Cars Washed
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOLDEN GUERNSEY AMERICA'S TABLE MILK
Guernsey Island
No. 1—1600 Erie Boulevard East
No. 2—West Onondaga at Clinton
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
HOME COOKING

SHEET MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS
Complete, Efficient Service!
Clark Music Co.
Formerly Clark Pen
416 S. SALINA ST. 2-3101

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson Street Tel. 2-2167

Home Food Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 S. Salina

Personalized Service
at PARK-BRANNOCK'S MILLINERY SALON
MATRON, MISS, TWEEN-TEEN STYLES
Esther Mathieu, Personal Consultant
Second Floor

E. A. HOLZWARTH
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Tel. 6-2121 1004 Lancaster Ave.
MONARCH FOODS

HARPER METHOD
HAIR DRESSING
Expert Care of Hair, Skin and Hands
GRACE M. SCUTT
Clark Music Building Tel. 2-2775

TARRYTOWN

'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM FUEL Oil
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
—Westchester County—
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

TROY

Dependable Furs
Misses and Women's Apparel
Lord & Tann
404 Fulton St. Troy, N. Y.

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN

WINTER-BLOOMING
PRINTS
Colorful flowers and fruits thrive under dark coats and furs. Make your first spring dress now, of our famous Enchanting printed rayon crepe. 39 inches wide, washable . . .
1.19 yd.
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

100% Equipped One-Stop Service for Your Car—Any Make
Have everything adjusted and checked to take Cold Weather Driving
GOODRICH MOTORS, Inc.
Ph. 877-878 302 N. Massey Street

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHITE PLAINS That Good Hughes Milk DAIRY
36 Lake St. White Plains
ESTAB. 1900

Kaye-Turabian Rug Co.
DEALERS IN
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
Rug Cleaning—Repairing—Storing
Native Experts Exclusively
215 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 3333

Ruth Richards
SPRING NELLY DONS
"Fresh from the Band-box"
Crepe Rayons Prints Cottons
Jerseys Sheers
132 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Carhart Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving to Suit the Individual
Medium Prices
Telepone White Plains 5622
277 Mamaroneck Avenue

Hardware Paints and Varnishes Housewares
Lighting Fixtures Linoleums Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

SALE!
Boys' Suits, O'Coats and Other Winter Clothing Drastically Reduced.
Stone's
199 MAIN STREET

Meyer Gordon, Inc.
DIAMONDS—JEWELRY—GIFTS
116 Mamaroneck Avenue
In White Plains Since 1904
Tel. White Plains 2839

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
Westchester Florists
"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS
Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.
Largest Westchester Distributors of Helena Rubinstein beauty aids.

SALE! Women's Arch Preserver Shoes
D. F. Murphy
IN STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W. P. 3308

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

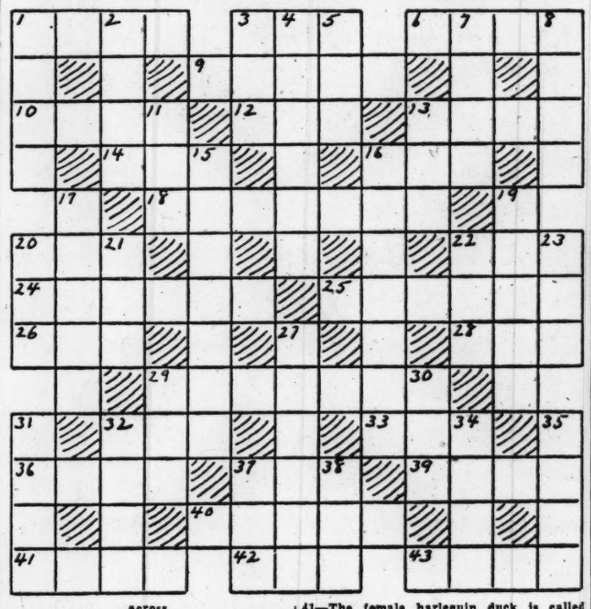
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What mountains are associated with the rearing and training of canaries?
3—If you emulated Louis Bleriot, would you run, act, or fly?
6—What is the national game of Scotland?
9—What implement is used by a curler player?
10—In American football, act of carrying ball is called what?
12—To have rightful title to.
13—Scene of what opera is laid in Memphis and Thebes?
14—Would you eat, fly, or row a barmbrack?
16—Conclusion.
18—In Victor Herbert's operetta, what is "the land your childhood knew"?
20—Exist.
22—Except.
24—"Facetious" contains what in order?
25—What implement is mentioned in title of Thomas Morton's well-known comedy?
26—Who was mother of mankind?
28—A division of a window is called what?
29—What was Patti's first name?
32—Dolon is what in Homer's "Iliad"?
33—To entitle.
36—What is color of ribbon awarded as evidence of winning of a highest award?
37—What bird has large head and large eyes?
39—What is a chasmal?
40—Alice's visit to Wonderland is really what?
41—The female harlequin duck is called what?
42—Arid.
43—What is gumbo?

Down

1—In certain song, what musical instrument is to be hung on a willow tree?
2—What flower is dedicated to silence?
3—From.
4—What American poet served as Minister to Spain and later as Minister to England?
5—How might a poet write "yonder"?
7—Who was author of "Heroides"?
8—In Campbell's poem, what "has braved, a thousand years, the battle and the breeze"?
11—If you were a deerstalker, it would be what?
13—Conjunction.
15—Who wrote "Rock of Ages"?
16—You associate roast beef with what country?
17—What is a wood of small extent?
19—What food also serves as a condiment and preservative for other foods?
20—Hail!
21—Female sheep
22—What is an undeveloped shoot or stem?
23—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
27—Sun and shower are used to be needful to what?
29—To mimic.
30—The carnelian is birthstone for what month (abbr.)?
31—Who is Bob Handy's father in "Speed the Plow"?
32—What is the floating vegetable matter which often makes the White Nile unnavigable?
34—A libretto is what?
35—What is a volcano of Sicily?
37—What is a city of Nebraska?
38—Ballad.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Judge Was Right

In a recent court trial in Los Angeles, Calif., the prosecuting lawyer ridiculed one of the witnesses because he said that his increased business resulted from his faith in God.

The Judge reprimanded the lawyer severely. He said: "If you look at any coin of the United States, you will find the motto, 'In God We Trust,' and I am not going to let you, in a Court of Justice of the United States, insult that belief by trying to prove that good fortune came through human means when the witness said it came through his own appeal to God."

Stamp Notes

(A. P. Features)

Additional new United States postage stamps are expected to follow the United Nations two-cent and Four Freedoms one-cent. Artists have submitted designs for a set of stamps commemorating nations that have been disrupted by war.

President Roosevelt, with his interest in stamps, has asked that designs include a symbolic phenix bird as well as something representative of the individual country each stamp honors. The phenix, by Egyptian mythology, reappeared at intervals to burn itself on an altar, then arise young and beautiful from its own ashes. Drawings usually depict the bird as something of a cross between an eagle and a peacock.

The Post Office Department has been asked for a stamp honoring Nancy Hanks Lincoln, but it is probable that this request as well as requests for stamps honoring other individuals will be put off until peacetime. Stamps are too valuable in promoting the war effort. In the meantime, word from Washington is that the new envelope stamps, originally planned for release about a year ago, may become available within a few months.

* * *

A new 50 franc airmail has been issued for Dahomey, French African colony, apparently by Vichy. The stamp is oblong and shows a camel caravan at an oasis, in blue, against a green border.

* * *

Colombia has issued a new 10-cent airmail to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the scarcely remembered but highly effective "Treaty of Wisconsin." Back in 1899 revolutionary war broke out in the Latin American republic, and it went on for three years, until, at the instance of the captain of the U. S. S. Wisconsin, representatives of the conservative government, and the liberal party which had been conducting the revolution, met on board the warship on Nov. 21, 1902, to sign a peace treaty. It was Colombia's last civil warfare. Unfortunately, the stamp is poorly perforated and centered. Color is a pale red-orange, and signatories to the treaty are shown.

STAMPS
FREE—Beautiful loose-leaf stamp album, distinctively new, to collectors forming a club of four others. Covers in Fabrikoid; pages in two colors. Write for illustration, sample page and particulars.
WINNEBOOK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Dept. C, 46 Tobey Road, Belmont, Mass.

Daily Quotation

But what on earth is half so dear—
So longed for—as the hearth of home?
EMILY BRONTE

Story of a Photograph

London

An incident in connection with the Monitor Camera Club is worthy of record. Following the publication of a photograph in this feature, the writer received a letter from an inmate of a prison in the United States, expressing his appreciation of the photograph, for sentimental reasons, and asking the favor of a copy. This was gladly sent, and a courteous letter of thanks returned.

A year later the young man again wrote, no longer from the prison, reiterating gratitude for the hope and encouragement he had received in an hour of need from that simple picture of a rural English scene.

Brevities

Punch: "Playgoers can mar a play by talking during the performance," says a writer. So can the players.

Detroit News: Cartoonists have so cut the worried Duce down in size, we suppose he now paces up and down all night under the bed.

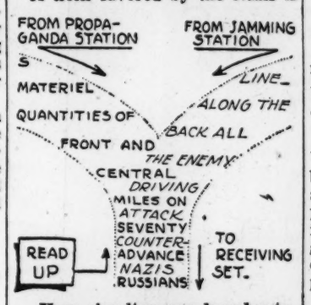
Did You Ever Wonder

What is Meant by 'Jamming' the Air Waves

The Axis nations make persistent and determined efforts to prevent the reception of broadcasts sent out by United Nations. The means by which they seek to accomplish this result is quite simple . . . they resort to "jamming."

To jam a radiocast, you simply send out at the same time and on the same frequency, a conflicting broadcast consisting of music, speech, or plain and assorted sounds. It takes a very powerful station to completely blast reception from the ether, so various types of conflicting broadcasts have been tried, all with one intent . . . that of discouraging people from listening to the unwanted station.

A trick favored by the Nazis is



How simultaneous broadcasts on the same wavelength meet and mix, producing "jamming."

to fill the air with irritating, excruciating noises during a United Nations broadcast. The noise may take the form of shrill, piercing whistles, or some musical tone repeated continuously and monotonously in an effort to drive listeners to another station or off the air entirely.

Jamming, while a problem not to be ignored by propaganda broadcasters, is seldom completely successful. One difficulty is that a person really eager to hear what is being said can usually catch the gist of the message in spite of the efforts of the jamming station to produce confusion.

The sending station can make it difficult for the would-be jammers by changing the broadcast wavelength in the midst of a program. To achieve its purpose, the jamming must be done on the same frequency as the broadcasting of the jammed station. One station on the Pacific Coast makes a practice of jumping from one to another of five different wavelengths to circumvent Japanese jamming.

—W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun—

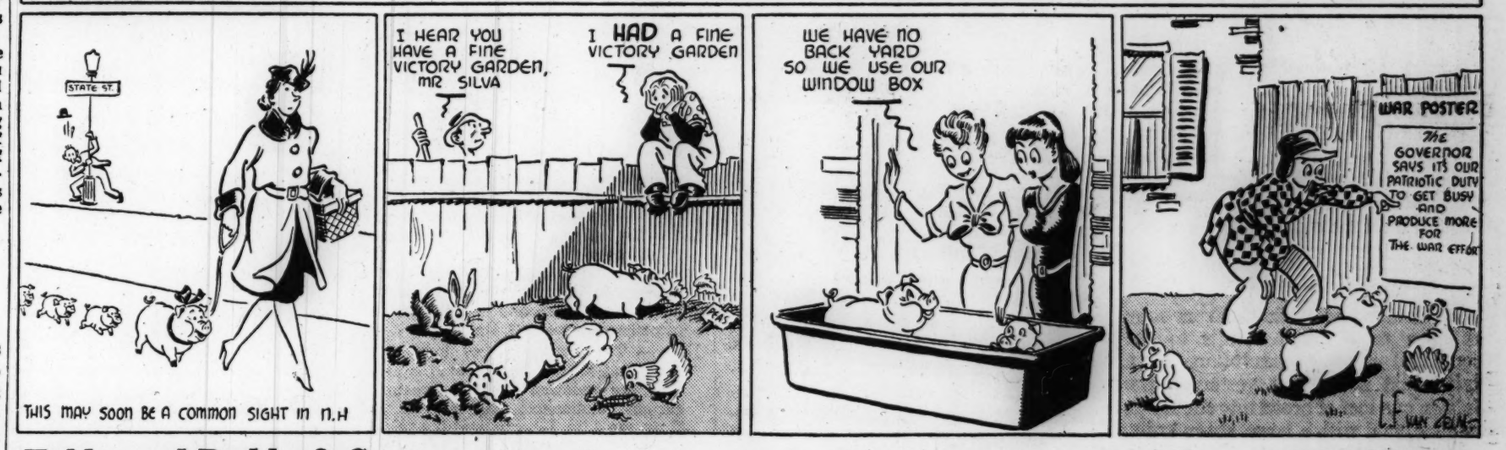
Reamer Keller

"Oh, dear, this isn't my First Aid Manual; it's a book about Egypt!"

A Verse for Today . . .

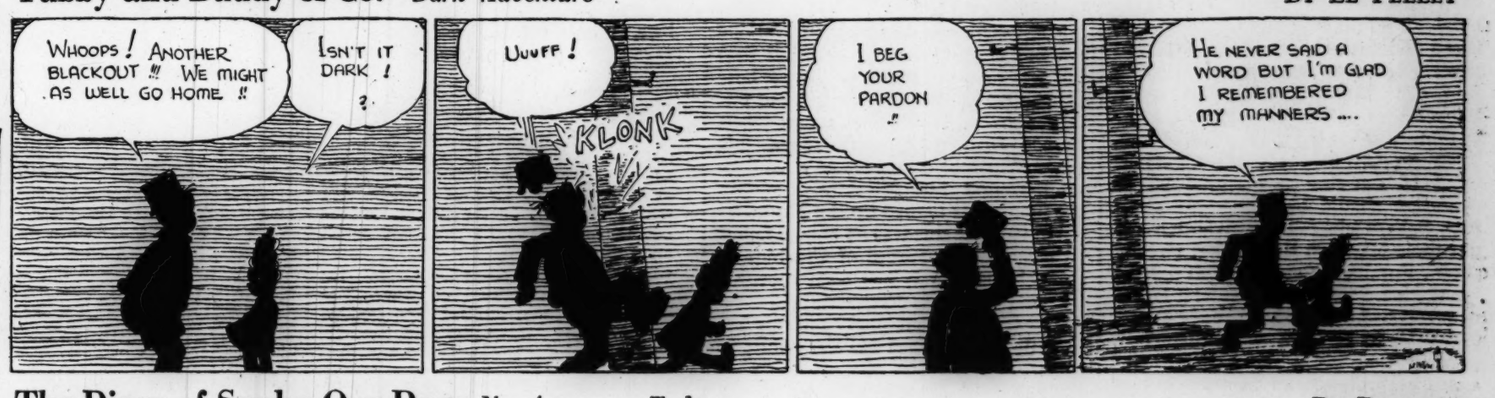
Tribulation worketh patience; and patience, experience; and experience, hope: And hope maketh not ashamed.—ROM. 5:3, 4

NEWS ITEM—CONCORD, N.H.-- GOV. BLOOD ASKS CITY RESIDENTS TO RAISE PIGS, RABBITS CHICKENS AND VICTORY GARDENS.


STATE ST.
THIS MAY SOON BE A COMMON SIGHT IN N.H
I HEAR YOU HAVE A FINE VICTORY GARDEN, MR SILVA
I HAD A FINE VICTORY GARDEN
WE HAVE NO BACK YARD SO WE USE OUR WINDOW BOX
WAR POSTER
THE GOVERNOR SAYS IT'S OUR PATRIOTIC DUTY TO GET BUSY AND PRODUCE MORE FOR THE WAR EFFORT
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dark Adventure*

By Le Pelley


WHOOPS! ANOTHER BLACKOUT!! WE MIGHT AS WELL GO HOME!!
ISN'T IT DARK!
?
UUUFF!
KLONK
I BEG YOUR PARDON
HE NEVER SAID A WORD BUT I'M GLAD I REMEMBERED MY MANNERS....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Argument Today*

By Rodgers

"Ho!"
"Hum!"
"Are you an old sleepyhead!" Sponge meowed.
"You took the words right out of my mouth," I wagged—
And that settled that!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A State Marker*

By The Hagers

The down came up a flaming red.
"I wonder where we are," Bill said.

"I'm never lost when I'm at sea,
But, mate, the desert baffles me."

A tall, grotesque shape near us grew;
Its branches formed the letter U.

"In just one state sahuaros grow.
It's Arizona, Bill, I know!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The "Big Four"

Both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt spoke somewhat impatiently about "public clamor" for a second front. But popular feeling was right in its basic reasoning. While necessarily uninformed as to methods and the factors which caused the first Allied move to be made in North Africa, the people won a confirmation of their judgment when that front was opened.

Neither the White House nor Downing Street has given a very warm reception to the pleas of Mr. Willkie and others that Russia and China be brought more definitely into the global planning of the United Nations. But the people of Britain and America have instinctively responded to this demand. There are increasing intimations that the President and the Prime Minister are also moving now to satisfy it. It would be very surprising if they did not soon jointly offer a plan to associate Moscow and Chungking more closely with Washington and London.

Other big decisions are necessarily being made, such as plans for new offensives in the spring, for meeting the rising U-boat menace, and for clearing up political bramble beds like those in French Africa and Yugoslavia. But in any such decisions it is becoming more and more difficult for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill simply to put their heads together and then outline a complete United Nations program.

Russia's continued victories are even altering the strategic picture. It may become more feasible to launch an attack in Western Europe. Russia may require less aid. Moscow certainly would need to be consulted for the most effective development of an offensive in the Balkans—the Mikhailovitch-Partizan trouble in Yugoslavia has shown what failure to co-ordinate Allied efforts can do. In any consideration of how to keep Japan from consolidating her conquests in the South Pacific, the position of China is a vital factor.

Of course, there can be danger in concentrating United Nations affairs too much under a "Big Four," as there has been in making them a Churchill-Roosevelt monopoly. Indeed, the need is not merely to bring Russia and China into closer partnership, but to develop more definite and visible machinery for co-operation between all the United Nations. Uniting them more formally and effectively for war will help to keep them united for peace.

Well, a Saw *Could* Do

Government edict that bakers may not slice their bread recalls to the thoughtful a quiet revolution. At a period that seems but yesterday the division of a loaf of bread into slices was done by hand with a large, sharp knife. Nobody thought of any other way to slice bread. Skills varied. An expert hand, supervised by an unerring eye, sliced approximately uniform slices. In general practice the slices varied; a thin slice might be followed by a thicker slice or perhaps a slice thicker or thinner at the top than at the bottom. Then an inventor set his ingenious mind to devising a machine whose operation should be inhumanly accurate. Bakers adopted the invention and put their bread on the market already sliced. Purchasers at large fell for the innovation. Presently it was as if loaves of bread had always been ready-sliced.

A few, to be sure, were disturbed, arguing that ready-sliced bread was another careless step in the path of human deterioration incident to the softening conveniences and easier ways of living provided by a subtly decadent civilization. Things, they said, had gone far when women, whose ancestors for generations had sliced bread welcomed having it sliced for them. A small detail, but there it was. In toto we know now (and the barbarians who thought so are beginning to notice) that civilization hasn't materially softened the civilized.

As things are, a citizen writes to his favorite editor that "millions of housewives, after turning in their old bread knives for scrap metal, will now be forced to buy new knives of vital steel—if they can get them—to revive a well-nigh extinct household chore." But was it ever a "chore"—the sharp knife going so easily through the expectant loaf, slice by slice, and the butter (with which we must be ruggedly economical) in prospect? No, not a chore. A happy anticipation for which the ready-sliced promises speedier realization. And there are other knives in the kitchens not perhaps of such specific intention, but of vital steel.

Of course, you can always tell if the lady in sable is unused to riding in streetcars if she looks around for the speaking tube when approaching her stop.

Chile Comes Home

While Chile's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan comes as a long-delayed anti-climax, it still is a step of great meaning both within and outside the Western Hemisphere.

There never has been any doubt as to where the Chilean people and their Government stood. They have been pro-United Nations from the start. Certain individuals in high office have been overcautious. A few have flirted with the Nazis. But democratic Chile, against great and little appreciated difficulties, has moved steadily to the side of other free peoples.

Inside South America, the most weighty effect of Chile's action thrusts across the Andes into Argentina. The proud Castillo regime finds itself isolated. The Argentine people, as democratic at heart as the Chileans, now can turn new power against an unpopular foreign policy of "prudent neutrality."

Argentina's presidential election this autumn promises to test whether a small oligarchy holding most of the instruments of power can continue to suppress and misrepresent a fine people.

Throughout, Chile has held back from fear of Japanese naval power, rather than from desire. Like Iraq's declaration of war against the Axis, Chile's move displays a conviction that the United Nations are winning.

Undersea Front

The headlines are full of eye-capturing air operations or of visible ground-covering battles on land. When there is an organized naval engagement, as at Midway or in the Solomons, the layman hears about it, but most of the time he tends to forget that if there is one front more vital than another in this war it is that which stretches under the seven seas. For there, day by day and hour by hour is waged the unspectacular struggle which so largely determines what will happen on the land and air fronts.

Take the Russian front, for instance, the most extensive land operation in military history. We should recognize that the Russians are doing most of the fighting. Yet the sea front is weakening Nazi power on a scale that is really comparable. Not only are the ships of the United Nations choking off supplies to Hitler; they are delivering decisive supplies to Russia.

Up to November the British had sent to Russia 3,000 planes, 4,000 tanks, and 800,000 tons of ammunition, food and heavy machinery. Up to January 1, the United States had sent 2,600 planes, and 3,200 tanks. There is reason to believe that British and American supplies made much of the difference between collapse and resurgence. But all that was sent did not arrive; U-boats levied a costly toll.

The peoples of the United Nations are not permitted to know what that toll was or even in general terms how dangerous is their position on the undersea front. Three weeks ago when Roscoe Drummond disclosed in this newspaper that Allied losses were running around 1,000,000 tons a month the figure was denied by the Navy Department. Yet this was an official figure obtained from sources of the highest competence and it has been accepted by press and radio commentators.

The truth is that many officials believe it is important for the public to know how serious the situation is. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, has just reiterated his opinion to that effect in disclosing that more ships were lost in the first twenty days of January than during the corresponding period of December.

Roughly the position is this: U-boats sank more merchant tonnage last year than the United States produced; Hitler is building submarines twice as fast as they are being destroyed and is believed to have between 500 and 700; these submarines are far faster, longer-ranging than in the last war and are believed able to communicate not only with their bases by radio but with each other under water. Possibly this is all the people need to know. But certainly the essential position should not be covered up.

More than that—Washington and London would do well if they more frankly recognized that what they can do on other fronts, even the size of their armies in the field, is largely determined by how the battle goes on the undersea front. Indeed, if the Allied people could be helped to understand not only the dangers of this struggle but the opportunities, with its heroes and victories dramatized as are those of air and land, anti-submarine measures might be placed in proper perspective and the whole planning of the war improved.

The Bookshelf

What Hitler Said

One of the reasons for this war is that they laughed when Hitler sat down to write "Mein Kampf." If ever a bandit announced, beforehand, whom he would rob, Hitler was that man. But the language was obscure and the thought, even when rational, involved. So for a long time, no one cared.

About the days of Munich, a world which glued its ear to the radio when der Führer spoke was beginning to search his writings for clues, not only to his actions, but to Nazi thinking. The repetitive translations of "Mein Kampf," despite inherent nebulosity, helped some. The available English transcripts of Hitler's speeches became widely available. But both were of restricted value because of the masterly manner in which the German Chancellor amassed words in place of ideas.

And it may be said that the various volumes, purporting to give direct quotations from Hitler's conversations, have beclouded, as well as explained. For one could never be quite sure, without text in hand, whether the Bavarian Corporal had said it, or no.

What has been wanting was a scholarly translation and compilation of Hitler's speeches. It has come in THE SPEECHES of ADOLF HITLER, edited by Norman H. Baynes (New York: Oxford University Press. 2 vols. $15), under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

A mere chronological record would be so "wooden" as to be of little interest. But Professor Baynes has solved this problem through use of a special dated index. Thus he is free to group his material under cogent headings, including separate chapters on the Storm Troops, the Constitution, Religion, Youth, Kultur, Bolshevism, and some two dozen others.

The entire second volume is devoted to foreign affairs.

The work constitutes perhaps the most important source book on the state of thought which is expressed in Hitlerism.

Professor Baynes approaches the difficulties of translation with a marked feeling for the nuances of German. His reading does much to clarify the terminology of Naziism, which has an atmosphere all its own. And his selection reduces the Hitler torpent to a compass which loses little of its comprehensiveness, but gains much in utility.

It is recommended reading for all those who will have to piece the world together again after the present war. GX.

Our Readers Say—

This, Too, Is History

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

History, as generally understood, concerns itself with material things, with events and dates.

There is another and more vital history. The birth and development of the spiritual attitude of America are clearly recorded in certain public documents. These records, and speeches of individual men have been the outspeaking of a true national voice—the expression of the collective spirit of a people.

1620—The Mayflower Compact: "In the name of God, Amen," etc.

1643—The New England Confederation: "Whereas we all came into these parts of America with one and the same aim, namely, to advance the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to enjoy the Gospel in purity and peace," etc.

1776 — The Declaration of Independence: ". . . that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men."

1787—The Constitution of the United States: "We, the people of the United States," etc., . . . and the amendments that include "The Bill of Rights," etc.

1796—Washington's Farewell Address.

1823—The Monroe Doctrine.

1830—Webster's second reply to Hayne.

1863—The Gettysburg Address of President Lincoln: "That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Individuals are governed by the thoughts they entertain, and nations are composed of individuals. Thought inspired with Godlike qualities builds heaven-protected, God-directed nations. A. E. O.

Hempstead, N. Y.

Peace Architects

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With all the talk today of winning the peace and of postwar reconstruction, one listens in vain for some word as to the type of men who will be charged with the administration of some of the really great plans proposed. Can it be possible that this most important factor is being overlooked?

If the plans are to be administered by politicians or by the type of bureaucrat with which we are becoming more and more acquainted, we may be confronted, not merely with failure, but with a major disaster to the country as well. Some of the plans proposed would simply be dynamite in such hands.

Whatever the plan for protecting the peace and making the world a better place to live in, it should certainly be administered by men, not only of real ability and intelligence, but also by men of known character and worth, who are temperamentally suited to the job, genuinely interested in the goal, and who have the natural stamina which will enable them to carry on in the face of the difficulties which will surely arise. There is no place for selfish ambition. Furthermore, they should be men of ideas and of vision, educated men; either self-educated or otherwise. They really must have the "goods," not just a diploma.

If we are to get anywhere, it behooves us to start now rousing the public to the need of making every effort to secure men of this caliber for the work ahead.

New York HARRISON G. WISEMAN

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Grip That Will Have to Be Broken

"Don't Ever Worry About Me"

(From Lieut. Dan Wolterding, an American Fighter Pilot.)

Dear Mom:

This life is very rugged but it is great stuff and I am really enjoying every bit of it. The only running water we have is when we run for it! There is a pretty good stream running down from the mountains here where we swim.

My few years of French have been useful at last, for all the natives and settlers speak French. A few of us went to a little village the other night to eat and but for my French we would have been out of luck. When we left the proprietor said "O. K. Goodbye."

Remember how ten years ago it was truly a remarkable feat to fly the oceans? Now here I am, having flown across the largest ocean in the world!

Don't ever worry about me. That's all wrong. I have all the protection I need and know I am in God's care and on his side. I have my books to read, also lots of literature, so—the ammunition has been passed and all I need do is to praise the Lord!

DAN

(From Lieut. R. R. Brunn, an American Army Pilot in Great Britain)

Dear Joe:

You ask in your last letter if I've come to know the RAF. I certainly feel that I know the RAF now, for we had a wonderful visit just the other day, arriving before tea in the middle of a roaring game of croquet on the lawn in front of the Officers' Mess, and staying with them until the next morning. We soon found how close to our respective States the Canadians lived, just how far New Zealand is from San Francisco, and were playing games with the British to see whether we knew more Shires or they more States. At the last accounting I'm afraid that more States were known!

After supper we stood in the twilight at the runway's end as the ships, their magnificent silhouettes jet black against the sky, lumbered off in a grim, prehistoric way, down-drooping snouts sniffing for prey and exhausts belching blue and yellow flame like monsters from some lost Pleistocene world. While we waited their return we talked and sang and played the inevitable game of darts. We found many songs in common and had great fun exchanging slang expressions. It seems that a "soft job" is a "piece of cake" over here, to "crack-up" is to "prang," your "plane" is your "kite"; and "stooging around" is, well, "stooging around."

Hours later we watched them land. One by one they called the blacked-out control tower. "M for Mother calling." "Come in, Mother." "N for Nuts calling." "Come in, Nuts." Then the red and green port and starboard lights hovered out there in the ink and soon the great landing gear appeared, feeling for the ground. Each landing was smooth and silent.

Moments later we talked with the crews in the bright light of a nearby room as they sipped welcome hot drinks, scarfs trailing and flying suits opened after hours spent crouching, peering, computing in the dim blue light of their air-world. One gunner, a big fellow with black hair and blue eyes, had a familiar way somehow and as I drew near I heard him say that he had hit something or other "wit' the foist boist"! Certainly anything but an English accent. In fact there is only one accent of that sort anywhere! Yes, he was from Brooklyn. Yes, he'd been in the RAF for more than a year. Yes, he was having the time of his life!

And so do you wonder that I feel closer to the RAF after all of this? We left the next morning after a hearty English breakfast and I can certainly say that the sky blue of their uniform is now as friendly to our eyes as the olive drab. RAY

(A Christmas greeting to his family from a Chicago soldier in Mississippi)

Though I am absent from you . . . I am closer to you all now, closer than I have ever been before.

Do not feel sorry for me; I am where I belong. I have a job to do. . . . This is my first Christmas away. I hope there will not be another. But, whether there is or not, we shall be free men. Free to love, and worship, free to speak and act. The grandfathers present shall pass to the grandson the greatest thing in the world: the Rights of a Free Man.

The man who preached these rights was born today. But, as these preachings were defended before, they must be defended again today. WARREN

(From Sergt. H. D. Swan, a Londoner, with the South African troops in North Africa)

I am at the moment having the grandest experience of my life. I am traveling in a flying-boat, a colossal aircraft, over the Sudan somewhere near the Nile. The country is very flat but green, and native huts can be seen every now and then. There must be about twenty passengers on board and we can get up and walk around. It is pleasantly cool at this height, but terribly hot and moist down on the ground.

I left Nairobi yesterday lunch time in a small plane and flew across Lake Victoria to Kisuma. The size of this lake has to be seen to be conceived. Then we boarded this craft and flew across the top of the lake to Kampala, where we spent the night. We were put up at the best hotel there (and, believe me, it was most modern and up to date).

I am exceedingly fortunate to be traveling this way as very few army people do. It is a far more pleasant trip than by land plane. We came down low over Lake Albert and Murchison Falls and saw scores of hippo and crocs.

(Later.) We landed two or three times on the Nile to refuel and slept a night at Khartoum, quite the hottest I have ever experienced. We eventually reached Cairo just after sunset and went straight out to camp that night. DERYCK

Mirror of World Opinion

The Flynn Appointment

Mr. Roosevelt's appointment of Boss Flynn as Minister to Australia is being sharply criticised. . . .

A colossal point is the multiplicity of able, experienced diplomats now marking time around the State Department because so many posts are no longer open. . . .

The choice of a diplomatic representative is more than a personal selection by the President of the United States. In time of war, he becomes inevitably a symbol of his people. What he does can have deep meaning for the entire country and the course of the war. Knowing this, the Senate should give the Flynn appointment the closest scrutiny.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Wide Horizon

Mr. Lewis's Dramatic Moment

By Robert R. Mullen

WASHINGTON

The strike of the Pennsylvania coal miners in the midst of war, an oil shortage, and a cold winter brings a new and climactic chapter to the career of John L. Lewis. It offered him a superb opportunity to emerge as a hero who somehow could accomplish what the War Labor Board, backed by the majesty of the United States Government, could not do, namely, get the miners back to work. The drama of the situation lies in the fact that John L. made a magnificent try, and failed.

He failed because his own people wouldn't follow him. Not all of them, it is true. The anthracite miners represent only a fraction of the great United Mine Workers Union, but they were an important part of the miners he has headed through the years; they were a cog in the most potent union organization yet seen in the New World; they were a portion of those who have sloshed from murky pits to endow him from their meager earnings with a $7,000,000 "war chest." His has been their one voice, and now they have denied him.

How serious this is to be in the annals of the miners' union, and in the story of collective bargaining, remains for the future to unfold; but that the first chime of warning has been sounded there can be no doubt. By the very magnitude of his effort before the War Labor Board's hearing Jan. 15, Mr. Lewis made it clear he, more vividly perhaps than others, understood this.

* * *

It was a complicated situation that Mr. Lewis faced when at last he arose to speak before the assembled War Labor Board, operators, the press, and the presidents of the sixteen striking locals in the new Labor Building. He must (1) hold his own people, keep them looking to him as their champion; (2) he must mollify the employers and convince them that contracts signed by him have validity and are carried through; (3) he must limit the sphere of the War Labor Board, turn it from meddling with either the internal affairs of the union (dues) or external affairs (wage agreements).

Mustering all the arts of the old-time orator, he stood silent for a moment, head bowed, as if seeking inspiration. The room was silent, every eye turned to this strong man of American Labor, who had faced for more than a year a tide running against him.

There is not space here to report his oration. It ran for an hour and a quarter, and it was the logic and hammering force of argument that struck home rather than the eloquence of his rhetoric. First, he challenged the authority of the War Labor Board "What do you mean," he thundered, and I paraphrase his words, "by sending such a telegram?" (brandishing it). "It brings my people here under the impression this Board has power to set aside the law of the union (in the matter of dues), or to set aside honorable contracts arrived at through the device of collective bargaining. I do not understand the Board has any such powers!"

You could see doubt spreading over the faces of the Board members.

* * *

Then, turning to the employers, Mr. Lewis asserted that he had negotiated in good faith, and had given his word to carry it out. "And in so far as I am concerned that agreement *will* be carried out in its entirety until it expires by limitation."

The employers relaxed a little.

To his own people, Mr. Lewis spoke of a "wholesome increase" and one not necessarily bounded by the War Labor Board's "Little Steel" formula. He dwelt on the hardships of mining, the darkness, the water. He spoke of the higher cost of living, of the matter of working Saturdays without overtime pay—unless a sixth consecutive day.

This was their "voice" and it sounded good.

In the end, there was nothing to do but to send the miners out with John L. Lewis in the hope he could persuade them to return.

They said they agreed with him and that they would go home and tell their men to resume work. But when morning came the miners were still absent from the shafts and tipples. Apparently they felt their interests would best be served by flouting their own union and the normal channels of mediation and forcing the matter into President Roosevelt's hands—even if it meant arbitration by bayonet.

If other workers should follow this unhappy precedent, it will not only mark the end of an era in American union development, but the opening of a new phase in the challenge to established processes of the private enterprise system.

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